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## STRIKE WEAKENS; SOUTH AFRICAN LEADERS GIVE UP

Surrender of Labor Men in Trades Hall Following Hauling Down of Red Flag Appears to Be Blow Along Line

### GUN TRAINED ON THEM

Enthusiasm With Which Commandoes Responded to Call to Arms Said to Be Due to Possibility of Repatriation of Natives

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The hauling down of the red flag on Trades hall at Johannesburg and the surrender of the labor leaders appears to have weakened the strike all along the line. The government made their intention sufficiently clear when commandoes under General De La Rey, whose name was a Boer household word during the war which had occupied Johannesburg, surrounded Trades hall and trained a field gun on it.

Simultaneously the leaders at Cape Town were arrested in a body in the Standard Arcade, whilst Duff, one of the principal leaders at Bloemfontein, and Simon, leader at Benoni, were also arrested. Benoni was one of the centers of last year's strike and a large body of troops has been concentrated there as one of the most dangerous points at the present moment.

It is easy to understand the opposition of the country districts to the strike and the easiness with which the commandoes have responded to the government's call. A successful general strike would mean not merely paralyzing of the mines temporarily, but repatriation of the natives with a corresponding period of paralysis after the strike was over.

Experience has taught the country that it is easier to repatriate the natives than to induce them to return to work, and there is no question that unless the strike is broken rapidly, a long period of paralysis in the mines will follow.

The whole country is, however, dependent on the gold output for its prosperity and the agricultural interests are perfectly well aware that paralysis in the gold fields would mean a tremendous blow to the agricultural interests.

In this way the declaration of a general strike has brought the trades into conflict with the agriculturists, while the hoisting of the red flag has also brought the former into collision with the government.

Rain in surrendering at Trades hall, hinted that the superior force which the government had been able to exercise was only for the moment and that eventually the tables would be reversed, but for the time being the government's action appears to have gained the day.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE PETITION BROUGHT BEFORE REICHSTAG

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN—The Reichstag yesterday discussed the petition of the German League of Woman Suffrage for the granting of the vote. The discussion was an academic one, but it is the first time that petition has been allowed to come before the Reichstag, it having been the custom to ignore it in previous years.

PARAGUAY MINISTER NAMED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson nominated Daniel F. Mooney of Ohio

to be minister to Paraguay.

Wednesday to be minister to Paraguay.

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# Financial Needs Problem Facing Italian Parliament

## ITALY IS SAID TO BE IN NEED OF NEW PARTY

Existence of Organization Devoted to Right Relations of Capital and Labor Is Urged as Present-Day Necessity

## PROBLEMS ARE MANY

(Special to the Monitor)  
FLORENCE, Italy—The Houses of Parliament, being up until Feb. 3, no more parliamentary discussion on the speech of the minister of the treasury can take place until that day, but it does not prevent analysis and examination in the press. Under the Italian law, however, the government can proceed with disbursements for a time, until the budget is disposed off by the action of the Chamber of Deputies.

As the subject of this immediate budget develops, and as the general financial question is more broadly understood in Italy it will be seen that the existence of a party truly devoted to the right relations of capital and labor is a necessity, if for no more reason than to remind men of the need for constant watchfulness. So far as the views of the more outstanding parliamentarians are concerned, the resumption of business by the Chamber will give the country a chance to hear them.

Italy has some grave problems before her, some of the greater being her relations toward other powers consequent upon the African war and the war of the Balkan allies with Turkey; the question whether a great loan shall be contracted is one that cannot be kept in the background; the vital question of the complete independence of the state of all interference on the part of the papacy; the great need of a system of state schooling that shall give the people sound elementary education and insure that it shall be given; the need of the great Liberal party, for the time represented by the Giolitti majority, to define its attitude and to deal firmly with social and economic reforms instead of letting such work fall into the hands of a noisy parliamentary group that make the name of Socialist a cloak for some very odd doctrines; the patent right of southern Italy to be helped, educated, and morally strengthened, that it may be lifted out of the slough into which centuries of misgovernment and superstition have cast it; these questions call for united action and corporate unselfishness.

The mean personalities of party invective, the miserable intrigues of small

party politics and the passion of faction can do Italy no more good than they have done other countries. But though the burden of solving these problems may seem great, it is not too great for the intelligence and patriotism of the Italians.

Though much that meets the eye of the northerner in Italian politics and in Italian private economy may breed criticism, a fair and cool estimate of the Italian of today can never be made unless it is remembered that Italy has performed a marvelous feat in emerging from the past, and taking her place in the present. In the performance of that feat huge obstacles have been sur-

mounted, unspeakable sacrifices have been made and an adroit wisdom displayed which statesmen in other countries might well emulate. From the days of Mazzini and Cavour, of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, the world has been witnessing the slow building of an Italian public opinion, national sentiment and a determination to be freed from darkness.

Italy has now arrived at the end of the first stage: the primitive violence of physical revolution is no longer needed, and the nation will continue its course toward the mark of moral and intellectual freedom.

## MR. AND MRS. F. B. SAYRE SPEND DAY IN THE WELSH MOUNTAINS



(Reproduced by permission)

Royal hotel, where President Wilson's daughter spent Dec. 25

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The stay which Mrs. Francis B. Sayre made at the American embassy in London, during which President Wilson's daughter made the acquaintance of the English capital and was welcomed by its inhabitants, was broken by a visit to Cambridge and its university. Following upon the sightseeing and entertainments, which have filled Mr. and Mrs. Sayre's visit in England, came the contrast of a holiday in the quietness of the Welsh mountains. From the hotel at Capel Curig, where Mrs. Sayre and her husband spent Dec. 25, Snowdon, the highest peak in England and Wales, can be seen with ease.

## FRENCH AIRSHIP PROGRAM TOLD BY MINISTER FOR WAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—Though the Minister for War, M. Noulens, has not had the opportunity of making any statement in the Chamber with regard to the questions asked concerning the administration of the national aviation subventions, General Bernard, the head of the military aeronautical department, has made a written declaration to the Martin.

No definite program, General Bernard states, was ever laid down for the air fleet, neither did the government ever make any promise with regard to the purchase of a certain number of aeroplanes every year. He further explained that the number of aeroplanes ordered from constructors was in accordance with the number which the service could make use of.

The budget funds provided for the purchase of aeroplanes had been used to meet the extra expenditure per aeroplane, it having been found that 15,000 francs allowed by the national committee was not sufficient.

## MARIOUT RAILWAY SALE IS PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAIRO, Egypt—According to a statement in the *Ahram*, the ministers and advisers have been in communication on the subject of purchasing the Mariout railway from the Khedive's Khassa. It is believed that the government and the Khassa have come to an almost complete agreement on the question, but no details are allowed to leak out in connection with the transaction.

Rushdy Pasha, minister of justice, came down to Alexandria recently and had a special interview with the Khedive on the question, his Excellency having been delegated by the council of ministers, it is understood, to inform his Highness of the council's proposals.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Whip," 7:45.  
CASTLE—"The Mind-the-Pain Girl," 2:30.  
N.Y.—"The Marriage Market," 8:30.  
HOLLYS—"The Marriage Market," 8:30.  
KELTICS—Vanderbilt, 2:30.  
MAJESTIC—"Little Women," 8:10.  
PARIS—Miss May Robson, 8:10.  
PLYMOUTH—"The Underworld," 8:05.  
SHUBERT—"All Aboard," 8:15.  
TREMONT—Miss Ethel Barrymore, 8:15.

### BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twelfth Symphony rehearsal. Harold Bauer, soloist.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth Symphony concert. Harold Bauer, soloist.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., violin recital. Eugene Ysaye.  
Sunday, 3:30 p. m., People's Choral Union concert.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 8 p. m., "Boheme."  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Samson and Delilah."  
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Miss Bori, principal soloist.

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," Belasco, Miss Frances Starr.  
BOOTH—"Prunella."  
COHEN—"Potash and Perlmutter."  
COOK—"Kitty Mackay."  
CORT—"Peep, My Heart."  
CRITERION—"Young Wisdom."  
EMPIRE—Miss Maude Adams.  
GARRETT—Miss Ethel Ferguson.  
GARRICK—Miss Constance to Stay.  
HUDSON—William Collier.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"New Jeannette."  
LILLIE—Miss Lillian Gish.  
LYCEUM—Miss Billie Burke.  
MANHATTAN—Forbes Robertson.  
PALACE—"Thugs That Count."  
SHAW—Miss Ethel Barrymore, 8:15.  
THIRTY-NINTH—"A Bed of Roses."  
WALLACKS—Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

### CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Fanny's First Play."  
FINE ARTS—Repertory.  
POWERS—David Warfield.  
PRINCESS—William Hodge.  
STUDERAKER—"The Doll Girl."

## RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY URGED

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant Says Reconciliation of Two Countries Is Necessary for Peace of Europe, Which He Declares Is Threatened by Conditions

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—Revolution brought about by war, or revolution brought about by Socialism, are the two facets of the dilemma with which Baron d'Estournelles de Constant sees Europe faced.

The baron, the famous French advocate for peace, is the organizer of the Franco-German Permanent Interparliamentary committee, and in an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* he declares that the dilemma can only be avoided by the rapprochement of France and Germany.

This rapprochement is not a dream, he continues in the same article. Irreconcilable enemies have become reconciled, as has been shown in the case of France and England after Fashoda, of England and Russia, and of Russia and Japan. The only two countries which believe themselves to be irreconcilable are France and Germany, and because of this the whole world lives in uncertainty of what the morrow will bring forth.

A war between France and Germany would be, as Sir Edward Grey said, on a similar contingency arising between France and England, "a folly and a crime," a crime which Baron d'Estournelles de Constant adds, must not be committed.

The Franco-German rapprochement

which the governments dare not discuss, proceeds the French peace advocate, is becoming a popular demand in both countries, as well as in Alsace. Peace in fact is desired by the whole world. The Czar, though often described as of warlike tendencies, created the Hague tribunal, and it is not likely that his experience in the Far East has made him anxious for war.

The Russian government, though credited with stirring up strife in the Balkans, really did everything in its power to prevent a general conflict. In England, Edward VII, in spite of what may be said to the contrary, labored in the cause of peace, and his son will certainly not compromise those labors. The one reproach levied against the German Emperor in his empire is that he is too humane. Time after time, to the baron's certain knowledge, he has proved the sincerity of his wish for conciliation.

To bring this rapprochement about, advises Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, let the men of goodwill in both countries unite in their efforts and, if need be, force the governments to take measures in the direction of mutual trust and understanding. Let discussions take place concerning mutual concessions which Germany and France can make to each other, agreeable to themselves and to Alsace. Let an end be put to that policy of mutual distrust which is responsible for the burden of taxation caused by ever increasing armaments.

## FIVE ZEPPELINS TO GO TO KIEL

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The Zeppelin docks at Friedrichshaven are very busy. It is stated that five new air cruisers of the Zeppelin type will leave the docks for Kiel in the spring, two for the army, two for the navy, and one passenger ship.

At Potsdam work is also going forward briskly in connection with the new docks on the Havel. Two airships are in process of building, one being destined for the army, while the second will be added to the fleet of passenger ships. The Sachsen is to be almost daily over Berlin with full complement of passengers.

## NORWAY DEFENSE URGED ON PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—A deputation of members of the Conservative and Liberal parties presented an address recently to the premier, Gunnar Knudsen, asking him to place before the Storting a proposal that it should supply the necessary grants for the development of the defense of the country.

The deputation laid stress on the position of Norway in the event of a European war. The premier promised to communicate the address to his colleagues.

## INDIAN SPECIE BANK COLLAPSE REVEALS RESERVE FUND GONE

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—The sudden collapse of the Indian specie bank, which was certainly the strongest of the purely Indian banks in this country, after successfully resisting an attempt by a shareholder to have it compulsorily wound up, has given a further shock to confidence in native banking.

It appears from the winding up order passed by the Bombay high court recently that the reserve fund of 15 lakhs has disappeared, that 60 lakhs has been advanced to pearl speculators who have become insolvent, that 50 lakhs has been invested in land transactions and that the bank has come into silver transactions to the extent of 300 lakhs. Further, the directors are indebted to the bank to the extent of 12 lakhs.

These boys would become lieutenants about one year later than the boys who went through Osborne. The number of boys who had come forward in 1913 was probably not so great as would be

quired by a London syndicate at the current rate, which means a loss to the bank of 30 lakhs of rupees.

The great danger of the situation is that the panic which has been occasioned by these revelations may cause a run upon some of the European banks, which are perfectly sound, and are well-managed, but which, if called upon to meet a stampede of the kind which threatens, might find it difficult to liquidate their resources. Fortunately the long drawn out nature of the crisis promises in itself to modify the severity of the panic.

## FRENCH MINISTER RESIGNS OFFICES

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—It is announced by the *"Figaro"* that M. Caillaux, the minister of finance in the Doumergue cabinet, has resigned his position as president of the Credit Foncier Egyptian and also as president of the Credit Foncier Argentin.

The trade routes, which were via Vienna for the most part, will then be diverted to the Adriatic ports of Albania.

It would seem that a time of great prosperity awaits not only the Albanians but the Serbs and Montenegrins especially should the two nations unite definitely, Montenegrin ports being used for Servian trade or Servia making an alliance with Albania, and using her excellent ports. One fact stands out beyond all others on the Balkan peninsula today; the keys to the Balkans are its railways, and the Serbs are showing their wisdom in fighting every inch of the ground with Austria-Hungary, and in their determination to keep every mile of the Orient railways, running through their territory, in their own hands.

## PROSPERITY IS NOW PREDICTED FOR ALBANIANS

Wilhelm von Wied Takes the Reins of Government as Balkans Turn Their Attention to Development of Trade

## EXCHANGES POSSIBLE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria—Considerable speculation is heard in Vienna as to the probable fate of Albania and her new Prince, Wilhelm von Wied, who arrives in Albania on Jan. 15, 1914.

Many of the inhabitants of Vienna know the Balkans well, and some few have traveled in Albania, either for pleasure or business. These all agree that it is a country of surprises. The most marked deference is paid both to the country and its inhabitants, for the Austrians respect courage, and they know full well that the Albanian is very bold and perfectly fearless.

The heads of the various tribes, who are successful in ruling the turbulent spirits who belong to the clan are men of character and great intelligence. They have been in Vienna on various errands, and the authorities have found them very difficult to coerce or manipulate.

No indication has been received of the position that these men are taking up toward the new prince or king, as he may be called. Meetings have been held, and men who represent a certain section of the community have been called to attend them, but it is not at all certain that they really represent the feeling of Albania.

Wilhelm von Wied is, according to all accounts, a military man par excellence, and as such should win the hearts of his new subjects. Those who know him speak of him as a man of decided rather than words. According to all accounts, too, he does not intend to take any risks. His capital will be Durazzo, a port of call for steamers, with a good harbor. Thus he will be able to place his wife and children in safety should they be threatened at any time.

The feeling that the task he has undertaken is most difficult is prevalent in Vienna, but it is also possible that the Viennese mistake the situation entirely. The Albanians will probably be astute enough to know that their chance of independence has come now, and that if they fail to take it, they may be threatened with occupation by Austrian and Italian troops.

Durazzo, formerly an island, is now joined to the mainland, by a marsh, and like most of the Albanian coast is badly drained, whilst salt is extracted from the swampy ground. The Albanian shepherds are accustomed to come down to these swamps in the winter with their flocks and leave for the mountains in summer, and the Turkish government frequently punished them in the past for their incursions into Turkish territory, and for carrying out raids in neighboring lands, by cutting off their return to the mountains.

The inhabitants of the city of Durazzo are described as being educated, the majority being able to write and read, many books being circulated in the place, while the trade carried on with ports in other countries naturally brings them into contact with peoples of all nations. Durazzo, the ancient Dyrrachium, was connected with Elbasan by a Roman road, the greater part of which is now destroyed. The port too, was built by the Romans, and many traces of their occupation may be observed today. It is probable that a railway will be run from Durazzo-Elbasan to Monastir, where it will join the Orient railway, which runs thence to Salonika.

The Albanian railway question will be of great importance, as it is most probable that either Durazzo or Valona will be the port on the best and quickest route to the East. The wisdom of the Romans in using the ports will be justified, as usual. If the overland route from Brindisi-Durazzo or Valona-Salonika is chosen, for the far East, and the best commercial opinion in Austria-Hungary believes that this is inevitable, the whole aspect of the Balkans will be changed.

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# New Nationalism vs. Radicalism Issue in France

## PLANS OF NEW PARTY STIRRING FRENCH POLITICS

Policy of M. Poincaré Against Radicalism Is Said to Be the Main Issue When the Ballot Boxes Are Opened for Election

### M. BRIAND IS FACTOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—About a year ago, when all France was talking of the New Nationalism, and M. Poincaré was taking the step of making the voice of his country heard in the councils of Europe, in a way it had not been heard for many years, Europe realized that a change was coming over the policy of the Republic.

The very fact that at the moment of the outbreak of the Balkan war, M. Poincaré threw overboard all the traditions of diplomacy and boldly embarked on a policy of persuading Europe to hold a peace conference whilst the armies of the combatants were actually coming into collision, showed that a new political ideal was dawning on the Quai d'Orsay.

Ever since the debacle of 1870, the foreign policy of France had been summed up in the word "revanche," and she had never stirred a hairsbreadth from the path of preparing herself for the day when the immortelles which decorated the statue of the city of Strassburg, in the Place de la Concorde, were to be exchanged for garlands of flowers.

The New Nationalism pointed to the emergence of France from so narrow an environment. For the first time since the "hochs" of the German officers saluted the German Emperor in the Galleries of Versailles, a French statesman was found taking the lead in the councils of Europe. For the moment, the country was enthusiastic. When President Fallières' term of office came to an end, M. Poincaré became President.

The New Nationalism seemed everywhere triumphant. Yet even then, one figure, and that in the circumstances an ominous figure, stood in relentless opposition. A few years before, the new President had had the support of the "Cabinet breaker," M. Clemenceau. The New Nationalism, however, had changed all that.

M. Clemenceau saw in the New Nationalism the birth of the policy of reaction and M. Poincaré became President in the teeth of his unswerving opposition. From that moment, it was realized that the fight between the New Nationalism and the Old Radicalism would be fought out unflinchingly. The exponents of the two policies were neither of them men to accept a compromise when it touched their ideals.

### M. Clemenceau Defeated

M. Clemenceau had the worst of the struggle at the presidential election at Versailles. He had his revenge a few weeks later when he justified the sobriquet, by which he is known, by driving M. Briand from office. Aristide Briand, sometime socialist, deputy and twice prime minister of France, had served in M. Poincaré's last cabinet, and had become the heir of the Poincaré policy. His defeat in the Chamber was less a defeat for himself than a defeat for the President and for the New Nationalism. It was so understood everywhere, and when the government pack was reshuffled and M. Barthou became prime minister, with M. Briand as a member of his cabinet, it became clear that another struggle with the "Cabinet breaker" was only a matter of time.

Rightly or wrongly, M. Clemenceau had convinced himself that the New Nationalism meant two things: it meant the gradual rehabilitation of clericalism, and it meant subserviency to the armor barons. M. Briand had not then made use of a phrase which he employed during the late crisis, that the country cannot live on anti-clericalism alone, but both he and M. Poincaré had pointed to some redistribution of the political loaves and fishes which might bring the monarchists and clericals once more within the active life of the nation.

In M. Clemenceau's opinion one could not give clericalism an all without the danger of its demanding a yard, and in his opinion, if it got a yard, it would certainly endeavor to take the fathom by force. When, therefore, the minister for war reinstated in the army the notorious Paty du Clam, and the minister for the navy restored the Easter religious ceremonies of the fleet, M. Clemenceau, and perhaps even more, M. Combes, began to say, reaction, in something more than a whisper. To M. Poincaré and to M. Briand, such action was a violation of a liberal spirit; to M. Clemenceau and to M. Combes, it was simply playing with fire.

### Service Bill Passed

Then came the passing of the three years service bill, which meant taking away from their employment all of the men on the peace footing for an extra year's training with the colors. This meant, of course, an immensely increased military expenditure coming on the top of an enormous financial deficit, and here M. Clemenceau, and perhaps even more, M. Caillaux, saw the emergence of the armor baron. To M. Caillaux, the enormous increased permanent expenditure foreshadowed by the change, spelled financial disorganization, if not something worse.

He had already made an attempt, as

prime minister, to strengthen as he believed, the finances of the country by opening the bourse to German securities, by a negotiation he had not confided to his own ambassador, and had seen that policy crushed by an overwhelming vote of the Senate. He still, however, had hoped that the economic outlook might be improved if the three years' service bill were allowed to lapse or was withdrawn at the end of its first year.

He joined, therefore, with M. Clemenceau and M. Combes in the effort to drive M. Briand from office. It was clear, however, that the Republican left alone could not dispose of the Republican right under M. Briand, and of the extreme right, which was certain to support him. Their forces were, therefore, strengthened by the adhesion of M. Jaurès and the Socialists, who were opposed root and branch to the Poincaré ideal, and to the political measures which had been carried by M. Briand.

Having succeeded in massing the whole of the Radical left, M. Caillaux delivered his attack on M. Barthou. The excuse for the attack was the exemption of the new rente from taxation, but what was at stake was the whole policy of the New Nationalism. M. Briand fought with the splendid courage and ability for which he is so justly renowned, and the Barthou cabinet was only defeated by a narrow margin.

When, however, M. Poincaré attempted to reconstruct the Barthou cabinet, as the Briand cabinet had been reconstructed, under the leadership of M. Barthou, he found such policy was no longer possible. M. Ribot failed and then M. Dupuy. After that it became evident that for the moment at any rate, M. Poincaré was defeated.

The formation of the Radical ministry was, however, entrusted to M. Doumergue, and not to M. Caillaux. Nevertheless, M. Caillaux entered it as minister for finance, and M. Clemenceau blessed it from the background. It became evident even then, that the New Nationalism, though defeated, was not destroyed. One after another, the policies for which M. Briand had stood had to be accepted by the new ministers.

### Electoral Reform

Electoral reform, which M. Clemenceau dreading as a means of giving Caesars rather than simple deputies to the Chamber, was accepted, though obviously without any intention of its being pushed forward. The three years service bill could not be dropped, and the new ministers had to satisfy themselves with a hopeful declaration that it might be dispensed with at the end of the first year. Even then, the enormous deficit of two budgets had to be faced, and it was only in the method of raising the money that the Doumergue cabinet was able to secure itself from the policy of M. Briand.

M. Briand did not for one moment acknowledge his defeat. He immediately plunged into the organization of a new party, the effects of the formation of which it is difficult to fathom. The news that M. Delcasse is giving up the embassy in St. Petersburg to return to Paris and join this party will not lessen the anxieties of M. Clemenceau and his lieutenants. The elections in the coming spring will be undoubtedly the most interesting and the most important which have taken place in France for many years.

At present, the two parties are maneuvering for the possession of the machinery of election when the moment arrives. Those elections will settle the constitution of the Chamber for the immediate future, for in France a Parliament has practically always run its full time, whether ministers have been defeated or not. The question which will be put to the electors when the ballot boxes are opened for this election will be whether the Old Radicalism is to survive, or whether it is to be supplanted by the New Nationalism.

### MASAI CASE TAKEN FROM THE COURTS

(Special to the Monitor)

MOMBASA, British East Africa—The appeal court has confirmed the high court's decision holding that the courts are not competent to try the Masai case. The Masai case, it will be recalled, arose out of the proposal to transfer the Masai tribe from their Northern reserve to a position south of the Uganda railway.

Certain members of the tribe, the plaintiffs in the case, held that the tribe were still entitled to the Northern reserve as the chiefs and elders were not at liberty to enter into the agreement with the governor of the East African protectorate.

### SOCIALIST WHO SHOOK KAISER'S HAND DISPLEASES HIS PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—During the Kaiser's visit to the new King Ludwig III. of Bavaria, in Munich, the burgomaster and the town council entertained the Emperor William II. and the Empress in the town hall.

The chairman of the town council, Herr Wittl, who is a socialist, and is also the manager of the socialist party's paper in Munich, being present, was greeted cordially with a handshake by William II. and the Empress also engaged him in a prolonged conversation. This conduct has aroused the profound indignation of the socialist press, and the Vorwärts, the leading party organ, is at a loss to understand this behavior before royalty, and is waiting for fur-

## FRENCH AVIATOR NOW HOLDS ALTITUDE RECORD OF WORLD



(Copyright by Topical)

M. Legagneux in his machine ready to make an ascension

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—At Frejus recently M. Legagneux, the aviator, broke the world's altitude record by ascending to a height of 6150 meters, or 20,172 feet. This was the figure registered by his barometer, and it will probably be accepted as a world's record.

When he had reached an altitude of 12,000 feet M. Legagneux had to struggle for five minutes without making any progress, apparently owing to his monoplane getting into a stratum of rarefied air. M. Legagneux came to the ground after having been in the air for about 49 minutes.

M. Legagneux first secured the altitude record in December, 1910, when he climbed to a height of about 10,130 feet. After this had been four times beaten in 1912, when he rose to an altitude of 17,500 feet, but this was subsequently beaten by Garros, 18,316 feet, and Perreyon, 19,232 feet.

TURKEY WANTS ISLANDS BACK

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The Porte has addressed a circular to the Ottoman representatives abroad reiterating its standpoint in regard to the Aegean islands settlement, and emphasizing the fact that any solution which did not restore to Turkey the islands facing the Asiatic coast, would be regarded by Turkey as absolutely unacceptable.

CALCUTTA POSTAL EMPLOYEES SEEK AN ADVANCE IN WAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—In Calcutta as in London there are postal grievances which, according to the postal employees themselves, require urgently to be looked into. A memorial addressed to the director-general of posts and telegraphs in India is published in the papers praying that the wages of the postal employees in Calcutta may be increased by 25 per cent.

The postal employees in India are not yet organized in the thorough manner of their congeners in England, and the tone of the petition is correspondingly humble; but the hardships set forth in it are undeniable, and are appreciated by every one whose lot is cast in the "City of Palaces," as Calcutta has been called.

The memorial states that the average pay of a postoffice clerk in Calcutta is Rs.46 per month (less than £3) and out of this he has to pay at least Rs.20 for rent. This is a very fair illustration of the manner in which rent swallowed up income in Calcutta, which is notoriously one of the dearest places to live in the world.

Crying as the grievance is, however,

the petition is pitched in such humble strains as these: "Your memorialist is encouraged by instances of the parental solicitude of the government for the welfare of its servants, and feels sanguine that this humble representation, setting forth his pitiable condition, would move you to adopt measures calculated to afford him adequate relief from the heavy pressure of hardship and want."

Considering how small the pay of the postoffice employee is, and how really splendid is the work he does, there is no one in Calcutta who does not hope that this request will be listened to.

ABOUT 100,000 SCOTTISH MINERS GET AN ADVANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the neutral chairman and arbiter of the Scottish Coal trade conciliation board, has issued his decision on the man's claim for an increase of 18% per cent on the basis of the rates prevailing in 1888, which is equivalent to about 9d. per day.

His lordship's decision is that the miners shall receive an increase of 6% per cent on the 1888 basis, which is equal to 3d. per day. The increases will affect about 100,000 miners in Scotland. The new rate of wages will count as from Dec. 16, or Dec. 17 according to the colliery pay day.

This advance places the wage of the Scottish miners at 7s. 6d. per day, which rate prevailed up to the end of October last when the decision of Lord Balfour reduced it to 7s. 3d.

Nut Bread  
Made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat flour, a splendid substitute for meat. Ask your grocer for this flour. Write us for the recipe.

## M. RIBOT FINDS FINANCE POLICY UNSATISFACTORY

French Statesman Says His Country Is Passing Through the Most Critical Period It Has Seen for About Forty Years

### METHODS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—As an indication of the trend of public opinion against the policy of the present government may be cited the speech made before a crowded and expectant Senate by M. Ribot, a statesman whose independence, integrity and ability are beyond criticism.

The financial policy which M. Caillaux had outlined to the finance committee was attacked by M. Ribot in the most unmeasured terms, with the result that even men of moderate views who were disposed for the sake of peace and quietness to support the ministry in its temporary financial proposals will be compelled to hesitate before voting for the government's financial methods.

They were passing, M. Ribot said, through certainly the most critical period since 1871. M. Caillaux had estimated their ordinary deficit at £6,000,000, but this was a mere juggling of figures. As to the latter's proposal that the in-

come tax bill would produce the future revenue required, he was disposed, he said, so far as the ordinary expenditure was concerned, to consent to a form of income tax if in the present condition of affairs it would lead to conciliation, but what they really had to face was a question of patriotism.

He fully realized that it was necessary to perfect their fiscal system, so as to obtain the full advantages of which it was capable, but they must know how much this new income tax would produce. He did not think for a moment that it could reach as much as £100,000,000, and it most certainly could not produce anything like £300,000,000 of fresh revenue as had been represented.

It was quite evident that if they did not seek help provisionally they would be, for a period of two years at least, in a constant state of having a heavy deficit, which would be extremely dangerous under present conditions. In any case they could not hope to obtain before 1916 any such sums as the minister had outlined.

Referring to the extraordinary expenditure, M. Ribot wished to say that he personally greatly regretted that M. Caillaux had withdrawn the loan. He had himself been obliged to admit that he was unable to indicate any definite figure as to the sums to be eventually obtained by loan. This in itself was a very grave matter.

Neither the Chamber nor the administration had failed to give the required time to throw light on the present state of things, which could only be described as one of grave disorder. Could it be supposed that any government could continue, as at present, to consent to the expenditure that was weekly being incurred by the administration without any consent or control on the part of the Chamber. All this had been unanimously condemned by the finance committee, and the situation was altogether unprecedented.

The proposed issue of treasury bonds of £950,000,000, which is M. Caillaux's remedy for postponing the loan, M. Ribot deemed extremely dangerous. In the present state of Europe it was nothing short of sheer recklessness for any nation to be burdened with heavy debts repayable at short notice. It was, moreover, very risky for a minister of finance to put himself in the hands of financial institutions in this manner, and he was afraid that the Bank of France was mixed up in this operation, and that the very capital intended for purely commercial development was to be used to put the minister to extract himself from his self-imposed burden. It would be quite possible for some millions of these bonds to replace the ordinary commercial paper held by the bank without it being publicly known, but if such were the case it would be a disastrous and unjustifiable proceeding.

M. Ribot made some scathing remarks on M. Caillaux's statement that to meet the 1914 deficit of £700,000,000 on the ordinary budget and the additional military expenditure of £250,000,000 in Morocco the "acquired riches" of the "wealthy classes" would be available for taxation. The savings added to the capital of any business, whether £10,000 or £20,000, could not properly be classed as acquired riches, but were simply and plainly the tools of a trade.

In conclusion, he begged them not to prolong this situation but as soon as possible to issue the loan, adding that it was mainly to give this advice that he had intervened in the debate.

COLOGNE GETS GENEROUS GIFT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Sir Ernest Cassel, who, though now considered an Englishman, was born at Cologne, has just made a present of New York city bonds to the value of 1,000,000 marks to the municipality of Cologne. The interest is to be used for charitable purposes, chiefly in the form of recreation homes for women, girls and children of the poorer population of the city.

SERVIA REFUSES RAILWAY DEMAND

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—According to information received from official quarters, it is stated that the Servian government has refused to comply with the request to hand over the control of the railways running through her new territorial possessions, on the ground that for reasons of state interests these lines must remain under government management. In that case the claim for the compensation of the Orient Railway Company by Servia has to be settled.

The other questions, which Count Vitali and his companions came to discuss with the Austro-Hungarian section in Vienna, have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

## NEW ENGINEERING LABORATORIES AT DUNDEE OPENED

Sir Alexander Kennedy, LL. D., Tells Young Men to Learn How to Use Their Knowledge

(Special to the Monitor)

DUNDEE, Scotland—Sir Alexander Kennedy, LL. D., London, recently opened the new engineering laboratories built for Dundee University College. Sir Alexander said that young engineers should have continually impressed upon them the very simple fact that the answer to any question could only be as accurate as the data on which that question was founded.

His second point dealt with the number of subjects taught. He said that there was more than a tendency to make technical teaching complete by covering an enormous number of subjects without considering the possibilities of the student himself in the way of receptiveness.

Something had to be done in the future to prevent the overloading of time tables even in our own country.

A broad, of course, young men thought nothing of beginning lectures at 8 o'clock, and having more or less continuous work till late in the afternoon, but he did not think the product of this sort of cramming was at all satisfactory. The best that could be hoped for, and what was really to

# Board Gives Carmen Increase

Where They Affect Wages Decisions of Three Arbitrators in "L" Controversy Date Back to First of May Last Year

## BACK WAGES ARE DUE

Wage increases are awarded the Boston Elevated railway employees by the three special arbitrators who have been hearing the points at issue for the past six months. They reached their decision which involves 9474 employees just before midnight last night.

The maximum wage rates will be increased as follows:

For surface car motormen and conductors, from 28.9 cents per hour to 32; rapid transit motormen, 30.3 to 34; rapid transit guards, 27.3 to 28.5; rapid transit brakemen, 24.5 to 24.75; rapid transit gatemen, 20 to 21; collectors, 17 to 19; trolley men, 22.2 to 23; yard crews, 19.5 to 21.5.

Where they affect wages, the decisions date back to May 1, 1913. In the case of employees other than blue uniformed men the advances must be paid immediately, including the back pay due from May 1, 1913. All blue uniform men must reach the maximum wage scale within five years after entering the employ of the company, and all present employees must reach the maximum wage scale five years from May 1, 1913.

Many grades are abolished in the various forms of employment so that there shall be uniformity in the wages received by each group. In the matter of reduction of hours a compromise is the result in nearly every case. For overtime work the board has drawn up a schedule giving 25 to 50 per cent of the hourly wage of each employee in addition to the regular wage for each hour or fraction of an hour over the maximum length of service under the terms of the 9 in 11 hour law.

The board finds against the employees in their demand for increased pay for night work over day work, for the abolition of piecework, which the board demands, and other minor claims. The union is urged to appoint at once a safety committee.

A feature of the report is denunciation of the method of construction of the Cambridge tube and of its ownership by the Elevated company.

The board recommends as strongly as possible that the city of Boston buy the tunnel at a fair valuation and then lease it to the company. The contract for the tunnel is called "unwarranted" and "inconsistent" with the general plan in force in Boston.

Realizing the strain that increased wages are apt to put on the company, the board declares that it is the duty of the public to make inquiry as to whether the road at the present time is being operated economically, efficiently and wisely, and, secondly, to determine whether it needs a recuperative period. The matter of too great a burden by universal 5-cent fares is touched upon.

One of the most striking features of the report is the declaration that the Carmen should receive increased wages even were the road to be operated by a receiver. "The improvements by the road should not come out of the pockets of the men," the arbitrators find. "If the company were being operated by a receiver, he should pay the wages."

The report is signed by all three arbitrators, James J. Storror, James L. Richards and James A. Vahey, but Mr. Richards, representing the company, files a dissenting opinion disagreeing with the finding for the unconditional advance in wages and with the criticism of the construction and ownership of the Cambridge tunnel.

All three arbitrators sign the award "in the belief that the men with good will and faith, will endeavor to aid the company to carry the heavy burden placed upon it by the award."

Gen. William A. Bancroft, president, said in behalf of the Boston Elevated Railway Company:

"The board of arbitration has given its decision, and we accept the same as we agreed to do. We entertain a kindly feeling toward our men, which we believe that they reciprocate, and we trust that they will cooperate with us in the conduct of the business so that not only may the public continue to be well served, but that our stockholders may get what they are entitled to; that is, a reasonable return upon their investment. So far as the management is concerned, it will treat the men with entire fairness and with genuine friendliness."

When the wage dispute arose and failed to be settled by counsel the question was referred to a special arbitration board, consisting of one representative of each side and a third named by Mayor Fitzgerald. The employees would not agree to have the third member of the board named by the mayor and through the Boston Chamber of Commerce Mr. Storror was chosen.

Canceling his vacation plans Mr. Storror accepted the position and sessions began on July 10, 1913. One of the most important hearings came on Sept. 3, when after much argument the salary list of the Elevated officials was presented. This was followed by the presentation of the wage list of the employees. On Dec. 10 the men decided not to insist on the 9 in 11 hour bill. The next day the closing arguments were begun and on Dec. 24 the hearing was adjourned for 30 days.

Summarizing its findings, the board declares:

"As to the minimum guaranteed wage, the board awards that there shall be paid to all extra blue-uniformed employees called to report for work a daily

minimum wage guaranty equal to 70

per cent of nine hours' pay, computed at the then rate per hour of the employees called, no minimum guaranty to be made in the case of an employee who has already worked in any day six hours or more, and is subsequently called for further duty.

"The board also awards the same minimum wage guaranty to be applied to collectors and porters.

"The union contends that all evidence

of the financial condition of the company is immaterial, as it claims that the obligation of the company to pay adequate wages does not depend on its financial condition, but that, on the contrary, even if the Elevated Company were unable to pay its rentals and the interest on its outstanding bonds the receiver would still be obliged to pay the men adequate wages.

"We attach great weight to this argument made on behalf of the men that if the Elevated company is to furnish

all the improvements demanded by the community, they ought not to come out of the pockets of the men, that the men are entitled to fair and adequate wages so long as they are employed, and that it is for others to decide whether the company is to be gradually bankrupted,

the passengers pay more or the community as a whole to come to the rescue of the situation. We think the argument of the men on this point should prevail.

"We go so far in assenting to the men's argument on this point that we would agree that if the company were to be operated by a receiver, the receiver ought to pay them the wages to which they are entitled.

"The board in fixing the several wage scales of blue-uniform men has taken into consideration the wish of the union that the 'gold award' be abolished. The board therefore rules that the gold award be abolished.

"The board in fixing the several wage scales of blue-uniform men has also taken into consideration 'stripe money' as heretofore paid. The board rules that stripe money be abolished.

"Burdens have been thrown upon this company faster than the increase in traffic justifies. A glance at the rapidly increasing capitalization of the company indicates plainly enough that this company is being rapidly overloaded by excessive capital expenses and rentals for capital expenses incurred by the city in the construction of tunnels and subways.

"If we include the capital expenses by the city in subways we find that in 1897, with gross earnings of \$8,719,032, the company was obliged to earn return upon \$25,291,913 capital. Further we find that in 1913, with gross earnings of \$16,968,328, the company was obliged to earn a return upon \$105,684,146 of invested capital. During this period, there-

fore, the gross earnings increased 94.6

per cent, and the capital investment increased 317.86 per cent.

"This policy, if continued, will send the company to the poorhouse, and will also render it impossible for the company to obtain each year the additional capital which it must have in order to supply the transportation service needed by the com-

pany.

"Announcement of the board's findings was received with enthusiasm at Tremont Temple, where about 3000 Carmen gathered early this morning.

James H. Vahey, John P. Feeney,

counsel for the Carmen; Joseph B. Eastman, statistical expert; Organizer Fred Fay and President M. J. Higgins of the union formed the committee to receive and read the report. The meeting was called for 7 p. m. and long before that hour the men began to arrive. A detail of police was sent from the City Hall avenue station and circulated through the hall. It was not until 12:20 that the committee appeared. The morning meeting was scheduled for 1:30.

Mr. Richards, in his dissenting opinion, says: "While I have joined in the award in order that the same may be made unanimous, I think it proper to put on record the fact that I am not personally in accord with all the findings of the board, and in particular I desire to record my dissent from that portion which provides for an unconditional advance in wages.

"The contract for the construction of the Cambridge subway seems to us to have been unwarranted.

"The practice in subway construction in Boston at that time, thoroughly established by the transit commission, of dividing a new subway into sections of reasonable size so as to invite active competition, and then letting the construction of each of these sections to the lowest responsible bidder, was not followed. The Cambridge subway was not divided into sections, nor was the construction of the subway advertised for bids, but the entire subway was turned over to a single contracting company, to be built upon a cost plus 10 per cent, plus bonus basis.

"We think it was inconsistent with the general plan which has been pursued in the construction of subways in the metropolitan city to have permitted the company to construct the Cambridge subway. The company apparently was eager to assume the burden, but it should not have been allowed to do so.

"We think it clearly for the interest of the community that this Cambridge subway should be purchased from the company by payment of its actual cost, or so much of its actual cost as the company may show to have been fair and reasonable, and that the company should be allowed to lease the Cambridge subway at a rate sufficient to pay interest upon the public bonds issued to pay for the subway and a sinking fund, which should be very moderate indeed, for a period of probably five to 10 years, and thereafter increase gradually as the traffic grows, so as to liquidate the cost of the subway in a comparatively long term of years.

"May we add in conclusion that the sum awarded the men as the result of this arbitration has been awarded in the belief that the men, with good will and in good faith, will endeavor to aid the company to carry the heavy burden

placed upon it by the award?"

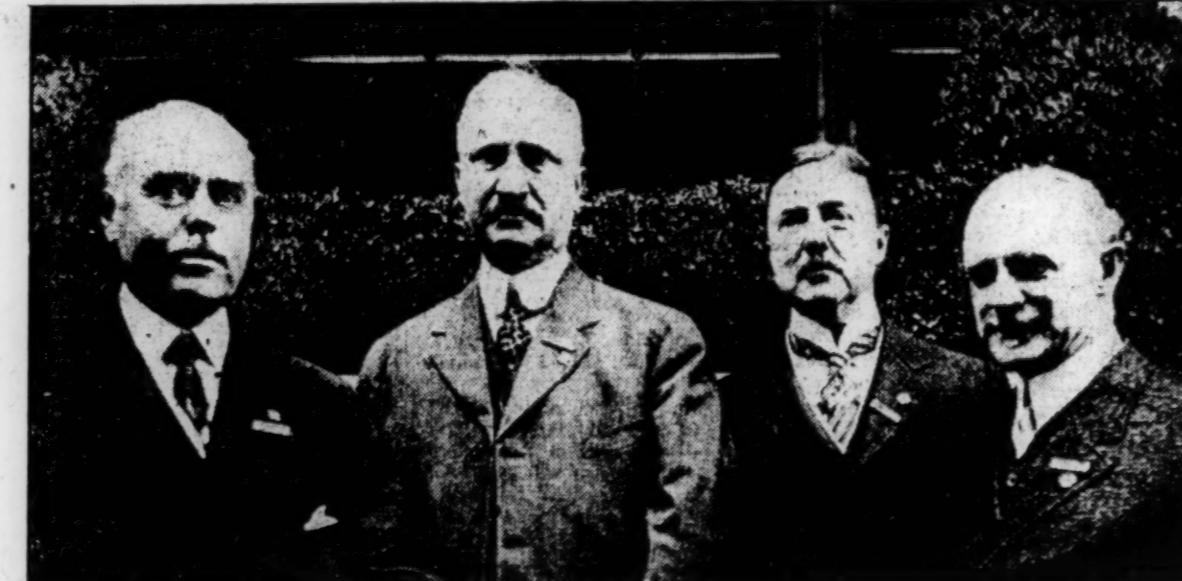
"The arbitrators were ready to render a decision James J. Storror signed his name to the 136-page report at the Copley Plaza. Then James L. Richards and James H. Vahey attached their signatures.

One copy was rushed to Tremont Temple. Another was hurried to the officers and directors of the company. The three arbitrators had worked almost 45 hours continuously.

BOY RESCUED AT WALTHAM

WALTHAM, Mass.—John McNally of River street and two employees of the moth department rescued Ernest Kilman, 12 years of age, from the Charles river yesterday afternoon. Kilman had skated toward the center of the stream and had broken through.

## BUSINESS VISITORS ARE ENJOYING BOSTON



Left to right—George D. Markham of St. Louis, R. H. W. Dwight of Boston, Benjamin Carpenter of Chicago and Jesse R. Clark of Cincinnati

### FRANKLIN FIELD DRAWS CARNIVAL CROWDS TONIGHT

Arrangements are completed by the park and recreation department for the carnival at Franklin field tonight. Accommodations have been made for about 50,000 persons.

Yesterday a track for the skating races was completed, and a special area has been set aside for the fancy skating competitions and exhibitions. The hockey rink has been installed, a huge pile of boughs and other material has been accumulated for the bonfire, and a bandstand has been erected. The pedestals to support the banners have been placed around the field, and a special illumination will be arranged along the Falbion Avenue side of the field.

The exercises will begin at 8 o'clock with a band concert and the lighting of the huge bonfire. The races, which will be under the direction of Supt. Hugh C. McGrath, will include a 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, mile race, two-mile race, half-mile race for girls under 16, half-mile race for boys under 16 and hurdle race. There will be a barrel-jumping exhibition by Gordon Thompson and exhibitions of fancy skating by prominent professional and amateur fancy skaters.

#### FALL RIVER PASTOR CALLED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Rev. Willard L. Sperry, pastor of the First Congregational church of Fall River, is considering a call that has been extended to him to become the pastor of the Central Congregational church of Boston.

Summarizing its findings, the board

declares:

"As to the minimum guaranteed

wage, the board awards that there shall be paid to all extra blue-uniformed

employees called to report for work a daily

### COMMERCIAL MEN ARE ENTERTAINED

Members of the Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Commercial clubs who are guests of the Boston Commercial Club will be entertained today with an automobile ride through Boston and suburbs and a reception and dinner at the Algonquin Club tonight.

Yesterday a dinner was given in their honor in the Copley Plaza and at the Engineers Club, an entertainment was prepared for them. Among the members of the Boston club who are looking after the comforts of the visitors are R. H. W. Dwight, Hugh Bancroft, Carl Tilden Kellar, Stephen L. Bartlett, Everett W. Burdett, S. Parker Brainer and William D. Mandell.

### WILLIAMS SCHOOL REUNION IS HELD

More than 100 members of the Williams Schoolboys Association attended the thirteenth annual reunion and dinner held last night in the American house.

Among the guests were Mayor Edward E. Willard of Chelsea, former Alderman James G. Webber, founder of the association; Frank E. Parlin, superintendent of the Chelsea schools; Herbert Richardson, principal of the new Williams school, City Clerk George H. Dunham, president of the Stickney Association of Carter School Boys of Chelsea; Alton E. Briggs, E. L. Hadaway of the Maverick School Association of Chelsea and Walter Hodge of Ottawa.

Alton E. Davis was elected president.

George E. Willey, Harry Gerrish and

William J. Eardley, vice-presidents; J. Parker Richardson, secretary; J. Lewis Carr, treasurer; and Frank S. Crandall, trustee.

ELM COUNCIL INSTALLATION

Joseph B. Boulter, S.D.G.R., with a large suite, from Cambridge Council, R. A. installed the officers of Elm Council of West Somerville at Fraternity hall last evening.

### AUTOMOBILE CLUB SHOWS NEW HOME TO MANY GUESTS

Eight Hundred Motorists Inspect Seven-Story Building and Equipment at Formal Opening

Some 800 motorists took part in the formal dedication of the new home of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, Stuart and Clarendon streets, Thursday night. The doors were opened at 8 o'clock and closed at midnight.

Plans for the dedication had been worked out by a special committee. The members of the club, about 400, had invited many guests and they escorted visitors over the seven-story building.

That the club's present quarters are the best fitted for motorists in this city, was said by many who went over the plant. The system of handling the cars received much attention. The repair shop, with its extensive equipment, was also attractive.

The First Corps of Cadets' band rendered musical selections and a dinner was served. The second floor was specially decorated for the occasion.

#### MAGAZINE WORK DESCRIBED

SALEM, Mass.—"The Making of a Magazine" was the subject of a lecture by McGregor Jenkins, last evening, before the Salem Teachers Association in new Practise school hall.

See that the Hub-Mark is on the rubber before you buy.

### Greatest Values of the Season for Saturday

## Misses' Suits and Coats

### Coats Values 25.00 and 35.00

### 14.50 and 18.50

### Suits Values 30.00 and 40.00

### 16.50 and 19.50

Two Lots—One includes coats of wool plush, stripe boucle, heavy mixtures and double-texture materials, belted or loose back effects, 25.00 and 30.00 values for 14.50. The other includes coats of corduroy, wrombe, chinchilla, double-texture plaid-back materials, English mixtures and tweeds, 30.00 and 33.00 values for 18.50.

In the Basement — For Saturday Sale of — In the Basement

## Women's and Misses' Dresses

### Velveteen, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Serge, Eolienne, Taffeta

Regular Values 15.00 to 20.00 Each

The velveteen used is of a fine imported quality, guaranteed fast color and fast pile—the other materials are in qualities you would expect to find in dresses retailing at from 20.00 to 25.00 each. Included are the most desirable shades of navy, brown, taupe, copenhagen, also black. Full range of sizes from 14 to 18 and 34 to 44. All priced.

### Inexpensive Dresses Greatly Marked Down

Regular Values 12.50 to 15.00

Broadcloths, etamines, serges, brocades poplins, cheviots—good, warm, serviceable dresses, plainly but well made—broken lots—all sizes in the sale but not all sizes in each lot.

7.50

### Velveteen Dresses imp. quality

Velveteen Dresses, draped skirt..... 18.50 12.75

Wool Crepe Dresses, broken lots..... 18.50 13.50

Wool Challie Dresses, light colors..... 18.50 13.50

## AI FOR SHOW IN LONDON PLEDGED BY PANAMA FAIR

Management Promises to Send Many Exhibits to Anglo-American Exposition That Is to Open in May at Shepherd's Bush

### SPACE IN DEMAND

NEW YORK—Alvin E. Pope of San Francisco, representing the Panama-Pacific exposition, to be held next year, has pledged the aid of that organization to the Anglo-American exposition to open in May at Shepherd's Bush, London.

Speaking at the Lawyers' Club before the sub-executive committee of the American committee to celebrate the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, Mr. Pope said that the Panama-Pacific management not only would send over such exhibits of private citizens as were ready this year, but also it would endeavor to send over articles from the United States government exhibit, bringing them back in time for the exposition at San Francisco.

Mr. Pope said that the space set aside for American exhibits at London was in great demand, and that the exposition now was weeding out exhibitors. Many of the exhibits for London, he said, could be sent over at once, and those which would be sent in the two months would be more than sufficient to fill the space allotted to America at the British exposition, which is to celebrate the hundred years of peace.

This offer, following the promise made recently by the Earl of Kintore, chairman of the executive committee of the British exposition, that it would aid the San Francisco fair, puts an end to reports that both expositions were to suffer because of the disinclination of manufacturers to participate in international expositions.

### COOPERATION BY GREAT BRITAIN IS PROMISED BY EARL

WASHINGTON—Support for the proposition to have Great Britain represented at the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 was guaranteed Thursday night by the Earl of Kintore, commissioner to the United States for the Anglo-American exposition, to be held in London next year.

At a dinner in his honor by the Washington Chamber of Commerce the Earl advised cooperation between the American exhibitors at the British celebration and the British concerns who may be represented at San Francisco.

The Earl, who leaves today for Pittsburgh, was received on Thursday by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the British ambassador.

### MR. HUSTIS SAYS THAMES BRIDGE IS TO BE BUILT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Construction of a new railroad bridge across the Thames river at New London, Conn., by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company is not to be abandoned, as a result of the reorganization of the company or because of financial conditions, President J. H. Hustis has declared in an interview with a reporter of the New London Day.

"There is not the slightest intention on the part of the company to postpone the building of a new bridge over the Thames at New London or in fact to defer any other project which is essential to the safety and convenience of passengers," said Mr. Hustis. "Immediately after authority for its construction had been granted, work was started on borings to determine the best location for the bridge piers. This work is now, I understand, completed to the extent of about 60 per cent. Presumably a few months more will be required to finish the balance. Until such time as the borings are done in their entirety, it is manifestly impossible to proceed with the further details of the bridge construction. However, this is only a necessary mechanical delay, and the building of the bridge will go forward in a comparatively short time, just as surely as all other needful projects will be carried out."

CHURCH CALLS MAINE PASTOR FISHERVILLE, Mass.—Members of the Union Congregational church have extended a call to the Rev. Henry Noyes, Island Falls, Me., to be their pastor.

### BAY STATE FRUIT GROWERS ASSEMBLED IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The twentieth annual session of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association opened in the municipal auditorium yesterday under favorable conditions, and there is every expectation of a record convention. Delegates from all over the state came to the city for the event, and will remain until Saturday afternoon.

At a directors' meeting Worcester was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. They recommended that the association take membership in the American Pomological Society and discussed the desirability of establishing horticultural manufacturing to take care

## TRAINS MUST BE RUN

*Editorial Survey of Railroad Curtailment Finds That Public Needs Must be Met*

Concern over the removal of a large number of trains from the Boston & Maine railroad lines is allayed by the realization that the railroad is under supervision.

No railroad in this day may act in the way they all acted years ago, putting trains on and cutting them off, stopping them at certain stations or running them by at impressive speed, according to the wisdom or the whim of a manager. Calculation of the profits is no longer the end of the matter as to the train if its continuance is a real need even though its removal would save money for the road. It is a part of the more habitual regard for the convenience of the people and of the wish to accommodate and to please that the railroad officials hesitate to lessen the number of trains, however, clear the showing that certain ones are not of themselves profitable. It is more a part of the recognition of the public that is required by certain laws and made effective by certain public boards.

There may be argument over the right of the state to compel the running of a train at a loss, but argument cannot circumvent the fact that the railroad is bound to supply a reasonable and sufficient service. Any financial necessity must look to some other resource than the suspension in broad way of train operation. The clearly needed train is a part of the road's bond to the public in return for a right of way. The people

are not to be deprived whimsically of the service they require.

They are not denied a means of getting their rights recognized. Public utilities commissions afford the tribunal. The disturbed citizen may carry his protest there and the commission may order the railroad to restore the train, with the further possibility that, under the latest form of the authority given to the board, the case may be carried into the courts.

Past decisions indicate that evidence as to the extent of patronage of a particular train, even though it shows a loss according to railroad estimates, will be useful only as illuminating the question of the public necessity. If a reasonable necessity is shown, the objection that the train is unprofitable will be little likely to stay the ruling that the train must run.

In the present period of railroad ex-

### PLAYHOUSE NEWS

A PLAY IN FIVE SCENES, BY MAURICE MAETERLINCK (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The plays of Maurice Maeterlinck are dream plays; his characters the shadows of our emotions. He does not portray the joys or hopes of poor humanity, but its fears and dreadful forebodings. His frequent iterations and almost futile questionings are those of children. With the morbid curiosity of his "puppets" as those things men are ashamed to speak aloud. His dolorous song is of the unnamed fear, of darkness, and of that which lies beyond, the other side of the closed door. These dim shadows dwell in a light that only emphasizes the darkness around.

They speak low, chanting of these strange happenings that point to they know not what. If they cry, it is an interminable moan. None of them laugh. In this shadow world there are woods as dark as those which the poet found himself before he descended to the world of shadows. There are castles, too, with awful never-ending corridors and winding stairs that lead for ever and ever to that something we know not what, and dreadfully fear. It is, in short, the world of our fearful dreams, from which we wake grateful to know that we have but briefly dwelt among the shadows.

Tintagiles, a little child, is brought full of the joy of childlike expectancy to the island of the old Queen. This terrible queen reigns in solitude, jealous of any other power. The castle is dark, though the red light gleams out from her chamber above. The sisters of Tintagiles have never seen her, in spite of their having lived there always. They are, nevertheless, fearfully conscious of her power, though they cannot tell why. Ygraine meets her little brother with a joy that is half afraid. She holds him to her, embracing him with an ardor which reveals as much fear as love. The two sisters and an old man trembling guard the little Tintagiles. But in that castle of dread they become weak. They would hold the door against the three servants of the Queen, but, in spite of their jealous watch, he is taken from them. Ygraine, alone, with a poor little light in her hand, pursues him through those never-ending passages, and up and up the winding stairs, until there faces her The Door. In vain she hunts for the lock. The pitiful cries of her little brother come to her: "The fingers of the Queen are on my throat." In despair she dashes her light against the door. There is darkness, and the curtain descends on her despairing cries.

The old queen, dwelling in darkness, may be called the greed and animality in men that would strangle every young idea that comes into the world. From time immemorial it has slain the innocents. And every inspiration born to the world as little child. Fearlessly it strangled the serpents sent to destroy it by the cruel queen of heaven, the white-armed Juno. But, taken into the dark house of fear, it languishes. It seems, in the strong castle of the unknown terror with its three-servants of darkness, protected only by a love that is weakness. This is the fearful dream that truth will be strangled by the powers of darkness. A woman, however, attempts to save the little child. In

### NEW EXPRESS RATES SUSPENDED

CONCORD, N. H.—An order was issued by the public service commission Thursday suspending until Aug. 1, 1914, the new express rates recently filed by the American Express Company and the Canadian Express Company, intended to be put into effect on express shipments within the limits of New Hampshire after Feb. 1, 1914, the block system of express rates ordered by the interstate commerce commission to apply to interstate express shipments.

### PROF. WELLS GEN. CARRANZA'S GUEST

WORCESTER, Mass.—The latest news from Prof. Leslie C. Wells of the French and Spanish department of Clark College, who has gone to study conditions in Mexico, was that he was the guest of General Carranza, on the latter's private car on a trip to Hermosillo, a center of rebel activity.

## FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

In the orange and grapefruit groves owned by members of the Florida Citrus Exchange the pickers wear white gloves to protect the fruit from bruises and contaminations.

They clip—not pull the fruit from the trees and carefully lay it in canvas lined baskets. The wagons in which the fruit is conveyed to the packing houses have springs that prevent bruises on the way from the groves.

At the packing houses the oranges and grapefruit are washed by machinery and assorted for size, wrapped in tissue paper and carefully packed in boxes—all by white-gloved workers. No child labor is employed in any packing house of the Exchange.

No human hand touches the fruit from tree to the grocery or home in which the box is unpacked. This insures the consumer fruit handled in a thoroughly clean manner and the care taken with it means that it will keep well. You can safely buy it by the box.

### Florida Oranges and Grapefruit Untouched by any Human Hands From the Tree to the Consumer

The Florida Citrus Exchange is a co-operative, non-profit making association of orange and grapefruit growers formed for the mutual protection of consumers, dealers and producers.

The mark of the Exchange is red on boxes and wrappers means tree-ripened, sweet, juicy, well-flavored fruit. No matter what grade you buy you will get more for your money if you insist on Exchange fruit.

GEORGE A. SCOTT, Whitney Bldg., Boston, Mass.

District Manager, Florida Citrus Exchange

## FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

### DOUBLES EXPRESS SERVICE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Owing to increase in business an order was issued last night by A. E. Stone, general passenger agent of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, South Framingham, whereby the express service between Worcester and Boston will be doubled.

### WESTERN ROAD TO HAVE GATEWOMEN

CHICAGO—The Illinois Central railroad plans to replace gatemen, the employees who have collected tickets, by gatewomen. The women will be uniformed and entrusted with similar duties to those now performed by the men.

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

#### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Transfers in coast artillery corps effective April 15: First Lieut. A. H. Doig, seventieth to sixty-first company, and to sail for Manila, March 5. Cavalry transfers: Capt. S. B. Arnold, eighth to ninth cavalry; Capt. T. Conrad, third, to eighth cavalry; Second Lieut. V. M. Whitside, seventh to eleventh; H. H. Fuller, eleventh to seventh; J. S. Mooner, second to seventh; E. F. Farmer, Jr., eighth to second; H. L. C. Jones, twelfth to eighth, and each to Philadelphia, to sail April 5.

Capt. E. L. Glasgow, coast artillery corps, one hundred and fifty-sixth to second company, Feb. 15.

Capt. E. J. Wallace, C. A. C., coast defense, Long Island sound to one hundred fifty-sixth company, Feb. 15.

Changes in assignments in coast artillery corps: Capt. E. J. Wallace, second, to unassigned; Capt. G. W. Coe, one hundred forty-sixth company, to unassigned; Capt. S. C. Cardwell, to one hundred forty-sixth company.

First-Lieut. B. T. Marchant, thirteenth cavalry, Feb. 22 to Ft. Riley, Kan., and enter mounted service school.

Major T. L. Ames, ordnance department, to Watertown arsenal, Mass.; Springfield, army, and Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., on business.

Commander of Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, or assistant, one visit to Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, on business.

Commander of Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, or assistant, one visit to Sandy Hook, N. J.

Third board of majors, J. B. Cavanaugh, C. E.; H. J. Gallagher, Q. M. C., and Capt. J. H. Griffiths, Q. M. C., to meet at Seattle, Wash., to recommend to building piers in Smith's cove, Puget Sound.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Craighill, C. E., for consultation in the first and second light-house districts, vice Col. J. Millis.

The Justin arrived at Tiburon, Calif.

The Mississippi and Orion from Anna-polis to Pensacola.

The Rocket from Washington to Indian Head and Norfolk.

The Tacoma and Georgia arrived at Veracruz.

The New Jersey from Veracruz to Boston.

The Cyclops arrived at Culebra.

Orders Dec. 9 amended to direct Maj. W. I. Westervelt, ordnance department, to sail for Manila.

#### Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander W. S. Whited, detached the South Carolina, to home, wait orders.

Lieut.-Commander P. B. Duncan, to navy yard, New York.

Lieut.-Commander H. H. Royal, detached the Michigan, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. W. McKee, detached the Panther, to receiving ship Norfolk, Va., connection crew of the Texas and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Boatswain C. K. R. Clausen, to the New York when placed in commission.

Commander of Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, or assistant, one visit to Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, on business.

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### Hecker's FLOUR

1840

### Milling for Quality Tells in the Bread

The taste, the texture, the size of the loaf and the satisfaction—all are notably superior in bread from Hecker's Flour.

Don't merely say FLOUR—say Hecker's Flour, then try this recipe:

#### BREAKFAST ROLLS

1 cup scalded milk  
1/2 cup sugar  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 cup melted butter  
2 eggs

When the milk is lukewarm add two cups of flour. Beat well and add the dissolved yeast.

Let rise. Then add the butter, sugar, salt, nutmeg and the well-beaten eggs.

To this add enough of your flour to make a soft dough. Knead well, and let rise in a warm place. Shape into small rolls.

Every day many new and delightful recipes are demonstrated at our new store—99 Summer Street—call and try them!

### DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

#### BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

#### BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS

Tilton & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.

#### BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

#### POWER, HEATING and VENTILATING

Cleghorn Co., 54 Batterymarch St., Boston.

#### PRINTERS' ROLLERS

Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## TWO SISTERS WHO SUCCEEDED

*They built up a hat frame making business*

It is nine years since two sisters, forced to make their own living, decided to go into the hat-frame making business, and rented an office near their present place of business on Broadway, says the New York Press. It was only a small office, a bijou of a place. The sisters between them possessed only \$500 and were risking their all in this venture.

As one of them said: "I had no money, no credit, no trade and I found that where men lend thousands to men, they would not lend one dollar to us. I was an interloper in business, and I was not only not encouraged, I was hindered at every turn; but luckily one man—a banker—to whom I told my story, loaned me \$500 on my mother's diamonds, and with this capital I started my business."

"But how to get trade? To do this I was obliged to brush elbows with people who did not hesitate to push me aside rudely in their efforts to get ahead. I persisted; we had to live, and I was risking my all. My sister fashioned a particularly chic hat shape, and I went to place after place and showed it to the heads of millinery departments, telling them that we could spare them the trouble of making their hat shapes and give them good service. Gradually orders came in until our little office and workshop combined became overcrowded. We were obliged to seek a larger shop and factory combined. At that time the hat shape had not attained its present importance, but milliners soon saw the necessity for attractive and well-made, ready-made shapes that would serve as a foundation for velvet, ribbon, etc."

"It was not long before our office would not hold the people waiting to give orders, and today we employ 50 women to make hat shapes, which are sent wholesale to all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as to other countries."

"We copy not only French models indicating the styles—we design, and our designs are frequently prettier than those from abroad and are bought and sent abroad where they are copied and returned to this country as French and English. Our shapes are not only pretty, we design to make them light as well as strong. We are constantly improving on old methods of making hat shapes and have several innovations, as, for instance, the triple-wired brim, which prevents a buckram brim from losing its shape."

"The only men employed are the preservers and cutters, and this is because the work is too hard for women's fingers. The auditors and bookkeepers are women, and no men have ever had anything to do with building up the business."

The employees work in a bright, cheerful, well-lighted room. They look happy because they are surrounded by a proper environment. A few earn as high as \$45 weekly at piece work, but, of course, these are exceptional workers.

The business embraces departments. As one leaves the elevator, one is received by a young woman handsomely gowned—the bookkeeper. A maid is sent in to inform one of the sisters that a caller is in the reception room. One is shown into a "model room," and the many pretty shapes are here displayed. One is then shown how from large heavy rolls of buckram the different parts of a hat shape are cut, a dozen at a time, a pattern being laid above 12 thicknesses of buckram. At times willow is used for some parts of the frame, which

## ADDING TO BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU

*Dainty things that might make up a shower*

Have you a girl friend who is about to be married? Of course you have, so begin immediately to make something for her trousseau, says a St. Louis Star writer. There are countless small accessories which are necessary to the complete outfit, and the clever sewer can fashion many of the dainty novelties for which the shops demand high prices.

The stole and muff made of a fur fabric is an excellent substitute for a fur fabric, and will prove a most acceptable gift to any prospective bride.

Select velvet or satin or chiffon, lined with silk in rich tone of blue, purple, taupe, brown, green or black.

Suppose you decide upon taupe-colored velvet, with a lining of blue brocaded silk. Make this scarf 18 inches wide and 2½ or 3 yards long. Sew the lining to the velvet, neatly whipstitching it in position. Gather the ends together and finish them with large taupe-colored silk tassels. Purchase a foundation for the muff—and these are to be found in any large department store—and over this fit the velvet smoothly. Line the muff with the brocaded silk. The beauty of the scarf and muff is greatly enhanced if they are trimmed with bands of moleskin, opossum, skunk or fox, if expense is no consideration.

Smart neckwear is always an attractive addition to the trousseau, and the handsome flat collar of embroidered net are particularly lovely.

Purchase a quantity of net—select the best quality—and a well fitting collar pattern. Draw the design you wish to embroider on a piece of tissue paper and baste this to the net. Pad the design with white darning cotton and embroider with mercerized cotton of a scribed for her trousseau.

## KEEPING IVY IN HOUSE IN WINTER

It is not much done in former years, buckram alone being used then, or stiffened net, or wire alone.

In the pressing room, the buckram is made wet and pressed over the molds under which gas jets are lighted. At different tables sit women putting together the different parts of a hat shape. At one table the brims are wired by machines.

"It has not been easy," says one of the sisters. "It is not altogether easy now, for it means work, work; but when I look back on past struggles, oppositions overcome and our present success, I can smile complacently, for my sister and I did it alone and we deserve our reward."

When cooking it is well to keep a moist towel at hand, so that the fingers may be wiped easily and quickly.

## DINING ROOM IS DONE IN GREEN

*Scarlet geraniums make a pretty contrast*

A certain dining-room was so artistically contrived in its coloring and the lines of its furniture that one was startled into forgetfulness of the cheapness of its decoration. The walls and ceiling were of gray plaster, sand finished; it had a large casement window and the floor was laid in terra cotta tiles. The woman who furnished it declares that she spent more than \$50 on it.

The window was hung with straight scarfs of vivid green cotton, such stuff as I had seen selling in the most exclusive shops for \$1 a yard—but these curtains cost 12 cents, writes a St. Louis Star contributor. They were made of unbleached cotton colored at home with inexpensive dyes. They depended from small brass rods and were underlaid with other scarfs of hemstitched sheer white cheesecloth. Above the window there was a plain shelf of wood stained with Flemish oak stain to correspond with the other woodwork, and on this shelf were several pretty pieces of pottery and brass.

The sill was widened by a shelf of wood also, and on this was set a row of scarlet geraniums in red earthen pots. There, indeed, was a picture to delight the eye—it stood out beautifully against the plain sand finished walls of gray.

The diamond panes of the casements in their setting of dark wood wonderfully enhanced the color scheme of green and white and scarlet.

On the tiled floor a rug of green terry was spread under the table. This latter I considered an inspiration—it was a square deal table, such as is bought for kitchens, use ordinarily, braced with a bar of wood near the floor. After the black oak stain had been rubbed into it, it was transformed into a table fitted for a library or dining room and delicate ferns.

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## KEEPING IVY IN HOUSE IN WINTER

It is really the simplest process in the world to keep ivy alive in the house in winter, and it is classed among the A, B, C's of plant culture, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The secret is to keep the roots exposed, and for this reason they should be kept in clear glass and consequently placed where the sunlight can fall upon them.

Clippings may be made ranging from a half to three quarters of a yard in length. These should be placed in clear, cool water, which should be changed twice a week. The leaves should be sponged, and thus kept in a beautiful, bright, glossy condition.

One of the prettiest ideas for arranging the ivy is in a small glass basket, to be found in the shops and reasonably priced. The ivy may be easily trained to trail around the handle of the basket.

When cooking it is well to keep a moist towel at hand, so that the fingers may be wiped easily and quickly.

## WIRE BOOT RACK ON CLOSET DOOR

It is not much done in former years,

## CLEANSERS FOR WOOD AND METAL

Across the back of my cupboard door I drive rows of tacks, and between the tacks goes a loop of brass picture wire, into which the boots are slipped. If the wire is wound several times around each tack the loop can be made larger or smaller to accommodate different sizes of boots, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. Wire is cleaner than tape and is also better, because it stands out in a stiff loop, while tape needs to be adjusted each time. Many pairs of boots may be disposed of thus.

A soft rag is all that is necessary to keep brass bedsteads in good order, says the Baltimore Sun. To polish, rub with a rag dipped into sweet oil and rottenstone very pulverized. This is applied with a sponge, the final polish being given with a bit of old velvet.

Bronzes may be safely washed with warm soapsuds and a sponge, using a very soft cloth for the finishing.

A formula for cleaning ordinary brassware is half an ounce of starch, six ounces of rottenstone, one ounce of sweet oil and one ounce of oxalic acid. Mix into a paste with water.

All kinds of nickel can be kept in good condition by using a mixture of equal quantities of alcohol and liquid ammonia, stirring in whiting to the consistency of cream.

Alcohol applied to gilt frames will freshen them, and oil paintings may be safely washed with warm water.

Marble should be wiped off with a rag moistened with kerosene. If stained apply a cream made by mixing together one ounce each of common soda, pumice stone and fine salt, afterward washing off the salt water.

## TRYED RECIPES

### BOILED TONGUE

One of the best ways of serving tongue is boiled, with tomato sauce. Boil the tongue until it is tender, then remove the

# Hundreds of Petitions for Laws Expected

Legislators Likely to File Many Bills as Tomorrow Is Final Day for New Measures—Long List of Proposed Statutes

## SESSIONS ARE BRIEF

Several hundred petitions for legislation with their accompanying bills or resolutions are expected to be filed in the two branches of the Legislature today, as tomorrow is the final day for filing. Many of the legislators do not come to Boston Saturday, there being no session, and they are preparing to file today what measures they are urging.

Congressman John J. Rogers of Lowell has filed his bill providing for the election of members of national political committees at the time of the presidential primaries.

Representative Benjamin F. Haines has presented a bill aimed to protect purchasers of linen collars. It provides that collars and cuffs marked "linen," "all linen" or "pure linen" shall contain at least three folds or plies which have a flax thread in both its warp and filling.

Another bill filed by Mr. Haines provides for a state purchasing agent.

Again yesterday both branches held short sessions at which many of the bills filed were read, formally referred to committees and sent to the printer.

In the Senate a resolve was reported favorably by the committee on street railways that the time for filing the report of the public service commission and Boston transit commission, as a joint board on the service furnished by the Bay State Street railway and the Boston Elevated, be extended to March 8.

Other additional bills filed follow:

Senator Fischer of Westford on petition of Herbert M. Forristall—that the Saugus school committee shall consist of five members.

Senator Nichols—Extending the term of the Boston transit commission.

Senator Bellamy of Taunton on petition of Thomas F. Cavanaugh—to change the apportionment of the cost of sewer maintenance; that Bristol county shall raise \$10,000 annually to support its agricultural school; that no assignment of wages to be earned in the future shall be valid in this commonwealth; that the county of Bristol may from time to time refund its notes.

Senator Brennan of Charlestown—Amendment to the constitution to make the term of United States senators two years instead of six.

Senator Doyle of New Bedford—to increase the number of hours that minors may work from 48 hours to 54 in any one week under the child labor act.

John A. Carter—to provide for quarters in the annex to the State House for the supreme judicial court.

William Z. Ripley—to investigate industrial disputes by special boards.

John J. Cummings—to provide for promotions by competitive examinations of Boston police.

Robert Homans—Appropriating \$45,000 for the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Henry Howard—Providing for study of a general plan for the comprehensive development of transportation in Boston and the metropolitan district by the Boston transit commission.

Henry Sterling of Medford—Amendment to the constitution authorizing the commonwealth to take land to relieve the congestion of population.

Willis C. Connor—to provide that a dealer in milk shall not be liable to prosecution unless a sample of the milk which it is charged he has sold was taken upon his premises by an authorized inspector.

Major Schumaker of Malden—Providing compensation for cities and towns in whose streets are trunk lines of pipes and conduits for the transmission of gas and electricity.

George F. A. McDongan—Requiring motor vehicles to show a green light on the lefthand and a red light on the righthand side.

George Holden Tinkham—to provide that officers or employees of a trust company shall receive no benefits on account of investments of the company, except that any such officer or employee may borrow from the company.

Thomas Curley of Boston—to permit cities and towns to establish boards of recreation.

E. T. Hartman of Boston—Plans for city and town school buildings shall be submitted for approval to the state board of education.

Kenneth H. Damren of Maynard—that nomination papers for candidates for state offices shall be signed by 1000 voters, instead of 250, as at present.

Frederick E. Pierce—to authorize the Northern Massachusetts Street Railway Company to consolidate with or to purchase the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company.

Representative Brogna of Boston—to compel telephone companies to render monthly itemized accounts to persons having limited telephones.

Representative McInerney of Boston—Providing for a return to primaries in Boston mayoralty elections; candidates at which must secure at least 500 signatures of voters. The only names of candidates on the official ballot for mayor at the city election would be the one receiving the highest number, and the next highest, of votes in the primaries.

Representative Lawler of Boston—to provide for a new subway in Dorchester, the St. John Board of Trade.

described as route 1 by the Boston transit commission and to cost not more than \$6,100,000.

Edward I. Guisingh of Boston—Providing an additional probation officer in the Boston juvenile court, who shall be a woman.

Arthur Bower—Half fare limit on street railways at 14 years proposed.

Representative Curtin of Brookline, on petition of the Boston University Law School Association, proposing a material change in court procedure, lessening of the volume of work before the supreme court. Will cases would be removed from the supreme court to the superior court, which would be given jurisdiction on prerogative writs and as far as possible all equity jurisdiction. It is desired that the judges of all the courts are in favor of the change.

There has been filed with the clerk of the House a petition for legislation for the taking by the state of the stock of the Boston & Maine now held by the railroad holding company and the extension of the Massachusetts Central division of the Boston & Maine was filed Thursday. The petitioner is Herbert F. Keith of Framingham.

It is arranged that when such stock

has been acquired the state shall cancel the same and take in exchange for it bonds to the amount of stock.

A total issue of \$35,000,000 guaranteed by the state is to be used for the following purposes: \$27,000,000 to be applied under the terms of the exchange; \$2,

\$00,000 to be used for the extension of the Central Massachusetts through southern Berkshires; \$5,500,000 for the general improvement of the Boston & Maine railroad.

These provisions are conditional upon the number of Boston & Maine directors being increased to 15. Six are to be appointed by the Governor to serve for one year, two for two years and two for three years. Nine directors are to be elected by the outstanding stockholders.

Another condition of the state purchase bill is that a line be extended along the Farmington valley intersecting its main line, and extended northward to a connection with the western Massachusetts Street Railway in the town of Becket.

As was expected, Joseph Walker of Brookline, chairman of the legislative committee of the Progressive party of Massachusetts, filed the six bills in which the committee and the Progressive leaders are especially interested.

They provide for the initiative and referendum, the amendment of the constitution to permit classification of property, the woman suffrage amendment, a corrupt practices act which limits the personal expenditures of a candidate for office, abolition of party enrollment of voters and the substitution thereof for a single ballot containing parallel columns with the candidates of various parties thereon, and a bill to provide free transportation to the polls, at the expense of the state, to elderly voters.

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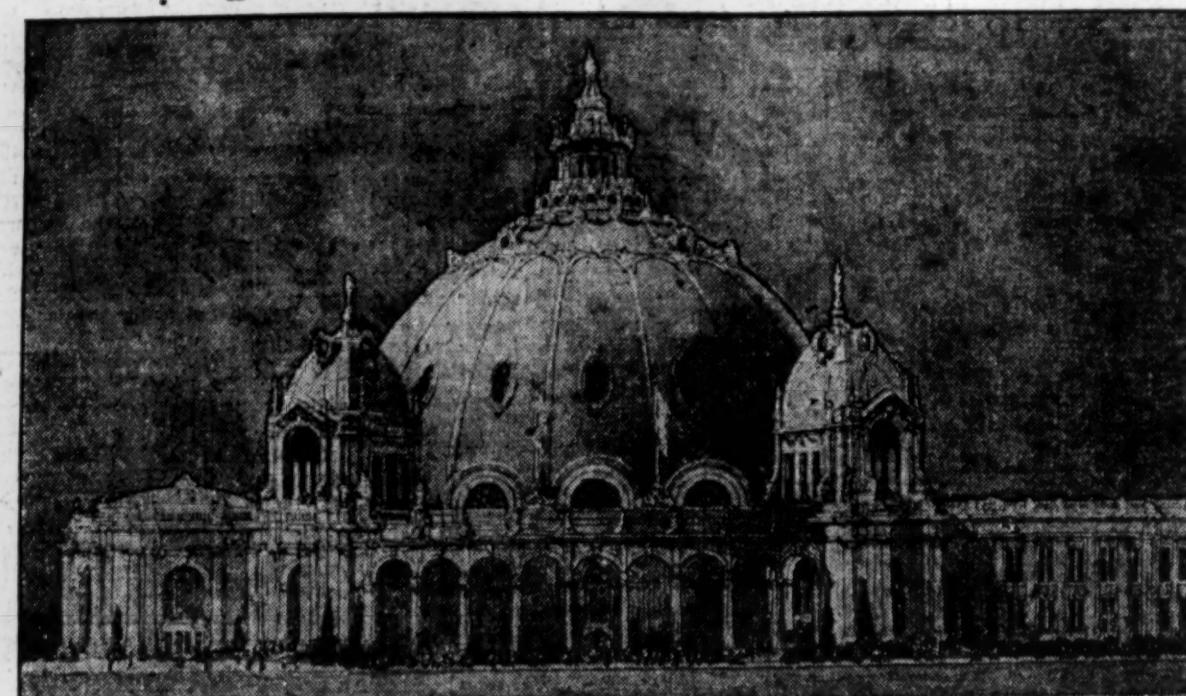
# Panama Exposition Gets Conventions

Officials Now Have Assurance of the Holding of 196 of National and International Character With 600,000 Delegates

## SERVICE IS KEYNOTE

SAN FRANCISCO—Assurances from 196 organizations of national or international scope that they will hold their conventions in the exposition city in 1915, received at the close of the year just past, indicate that at least 600,000 delegates may be expected to attend these gatherings. This is the announcement made on the authority of James A. Barr, manager of the bureau of conventions and societies, more than a year before the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition. The keynote of these meetings, it is announced, will be "service," and whether it be social, educational or industrial service it will be given full review and discussion.

Among these conventions will be the international congress on education, international efficiency congress, international congress on marketing and farm credits, international electrotechnical commission, international electrical congress, international engineering congress, international gas congress, international congress of authors and journalists, woman's world congress of missions, national congress of mothers, national drainage congress, American Historical Association, Association of Collegiate



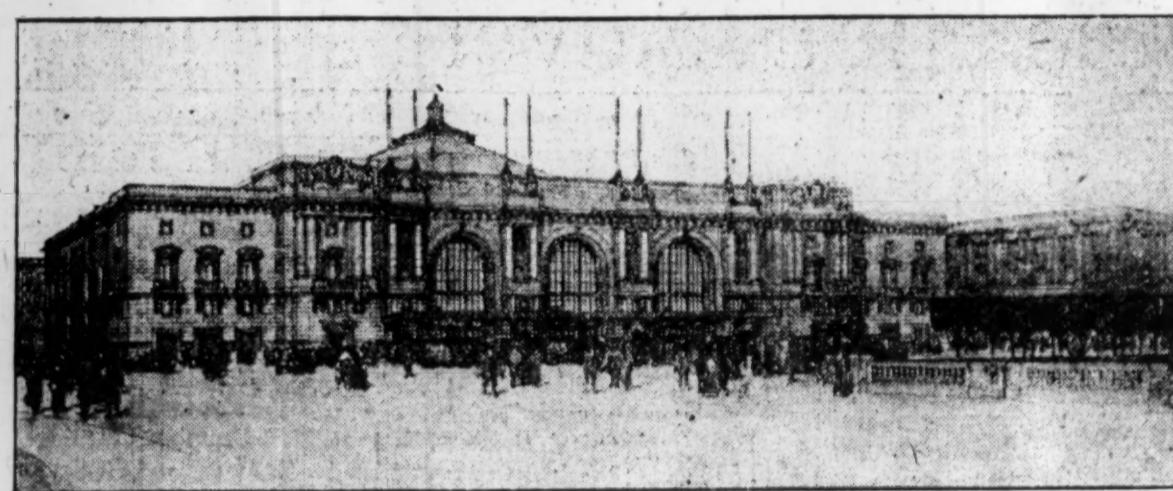
(Copyright 1913 by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company)

Festival hall, where some of the large musical gatherings of 1915 will be held

Alumnae, Association of American Universities, American Association of Mechanical Engineers, Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, International Association of Labor Commissioners, American Electrochemical Society, National Association of Railway Commissioners, American Institute of

Electrical Engineers, National Liberal Immigration League, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Home Economic Association, Associated Harvard Clubs of America, American School Peace League and National Education Association.

To accommodate the delegates to these



(Copyright 1913 by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company)

Big auditorium now building at San Francisco civic center for permanent structure

## SACRAMENTO SEEKS PUBLICITY BY MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

Policy of Chamber of Commerce to Render Capital Pleasant as Home and Desirable Investment Place Leads to Planning

## NOVEL FINANCE PLAN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Steps taken by Sacramento's Chamber of Commerce early in its career with the idea that the accomplishment of certain improvements would advertise the city better than any other means that could be adopted have resulted in a comprehensive city planning movement. From the first the stand has been taken that the work of the chamber of commerce should be with a view not only to making the city an ideal capital but also the best residence and investment place possible, and the result has been the securing of wide and profitable publicity for the municipality.

The Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, Incorporated, was organized in December, 1910, under the laws of the state which permit of incorporations that are not for pecuniary gain. Since this incorporation the Chamber of Commerce has applied business principles to all its activities; its accounts have been gone over by experts twice a year and complete reports given to the members, showing total receipts and expenditures of money in detail.

At the outset a somewhat novel financial plan was inaugurated, two funds being provided, one for the running expenses of the chamber and the other for promotion work. The running expenses fund is made up of monthly subscriptions which run from year to year, and this money cannot be touched for anything except overhead charges; likewise, the dues fund, which consists of \$1 per month per member, cannot be used for anything except promotion and advertising work. This plan has the advantage of the assurance to the members that every dollar they give in membership dues will be used for the advancement of Sacramento without contributing anything toward the overhead charges.

### Initiative and Referendum

Before dealing with the accomplishments of the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, it should be stated that the primary purpose has not been colonization, nor has it been what might be called direct advertising. In other words, no attempt has been made to maintain a persistent and well-organized campaign of advertising with a view of inducing either colonization or additional population. It was with this view of advertising Sacramento widely that the Chamber of Commerce, for example, assisted materially in the adoption of the new charter providing for the initiative, referendum and recall; assisted in promoting and carrying an issue of \$800,000 a complete city plan.

worth of bonds for the improvement of the school system; started and assisted in carrying through a movement for annexation of immediate territory; after this movement had been once lost; carried on a campaign in connection with a proposed issue of bonds for the improvement of the levees, and followed this by assisting in carrying the election. With the same idea in view, the Chamber of Commerce carried on a campaign of education prior to the election for the purpose of raising between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of improving the water, sewer and fire-protection system.

### Far-Reaching Results

After campaigns of this character the people of Sacramento began to be deeply interested in the future of the city. This paved the way for the Chamber of Commerce starting its systematic city



(Bushnell Photo Company)

PRESIDENT D. W. CARMICHAEL

planning movement, which was not coordinated, so to speak, in the beginning, because of the fact that some preliminary educational work was necessary. That began by inaugurating a housing movement, employing an expert to make a survey of housing conditions and a comprehensive report. It was followed by securing a visit from Dr. Werner Hegemann, who rendered a 6,000-word report in regard to certain phases of Sacramento's city planning problem. These two movements finally resulted in the appointment of a citizens' committee of 150, divided into 15 sections, each one having a branch of city planning work.

The efforts of this committee in one year have resulted in the employment of Dr. John Nolen of Boston, to make a complete city plan.

## SAN JOSE OUTDOOR ART LEAGUE SEEKS FORESTRY BOARD

Would Have County Commission Similar to One Recently Organized in City

SAN JOSE, Cal.—That a forestry board should be organized in Santa Clara county similar to the city board in San Jose is the decision at the meeting of the Outdoor Art League, says the Times-Star. To accomplish this end a petition will be sent to the board of supervisors requesting action in the matter.

The destruction of many beautiful trees along county roads led to the request by the Outdoor Art League.

It was reported that 22 of the native trees planted on Penitencia Creek in the last three years are growing in a flourishing condition. Orchardists have taken 57 of the sycamore trees to care for and the league will raise 500 more sycamores from cuttings. They will be distributed and set out.

## MUNICIPAL PIER AT SAN DIEGO IS TO BE DONE SOON

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—San Diego's \$300,000 municipal pier will be completed and ready for ships to berth in three weeks, says the Union.

Three shifts are being employed on the 2700 foot of gravity wall is finished, according to estimates made by Shields & Son. The gravity wall is completed and with material available the contractors expect that within another month they will be ready to turn the bulkhead over to the city.

Three fourths of the steel work on the 2700 foot of gravity wall is finished, according to estimates made by Shields & Son. The gravity wall is completed and with material available the contractors expect that within another month they will be ready to turn the bulkhead over to the city.

## EMPLOYERS TO STUDY WAGES

ST. PAUL—Ten St. Paul and Minneapolis employers have consented to serve on the advisory board of the minimum wage commission which will investigate the pay of women in the mercantile industries, and make a recommendation to the commission as to the minimum wage which should be adopted, says the Dispatch.

The employers are: St. Paul, Frank Schlick, W. L. Mayo, George S. McLeod, Samuel Dittenhofer and C. S. Cook; Minneapolis, J. S. Mitchell, D. Draper Dayton, William C. Whitney, L. J. Holtzermann and J. Hutchison of the Leader Mercantile Company.

Ten employees are to be selected and these 20 with five representatives of the public will constitute the commission.

Management to Erect Auditorium on Site of Civic Center at Cost of \$1,065,000 Which Will Accommodate All Gatherings

## BUILDING TO REMAIN

at the service of learned bodies. One of the attractive meeting-places proffered by the University of California is the famous Greek theater, seating 12,000. All of the halls are provided to societies and other bodies free of charge.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### POETIZING

A poem is not hard to write. For all one needs is ink, A pen, some paper smooth and white (Though some prefer it pink), And then you pleasantly indite Whatever thoughts you think.

Yet many men who seek to write, Declare that while the ink, The pen, and paper smooth and white (Though some prefer it pink), Aren't hard to get, sometimes it's quite A task to find the "think."

### TRANSFORMING

Air projects have grown so much of late. In our land and the skies above it, They may soon add wings to the "ship of state" And make an airship of it.

As a matter of course, when he visits the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915, our people will see to it that the President of Chile receives a warm reception.

### NECESSARY

"I should judge from a perusal of his letter that he has an eye to business." "Well, when you come to think of it, one must have an 'i' to business if he spells it right."

Since an eminent expert has proclaimed the American hog to be "a great national resource, a farm mortgage lifter and debt payer and the most generally profitable stock," he would seem to be at the very "root" of our land's prosperity.

Festival hall, seating 3,000, is especially intended for organizations concerned with music, and is equipped with a splendid pipe organ. A special pavilion on the grounds is provided for agricultural, horticultural and live stock organizations. The University of California and Stanford University, both situated within a radius of a few miles, and accessible by ferry and car service, have placed all their halls and auditoriums

at the service of learned bodies.

One of the attractive meeting-places proffered by the University of California is the famous Greek theater, seating 12,000. All of the halls are provided to societies and other bodies free of charge.

## OSSINING'S PROGRESS MARKED BY ITS NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Municipal Structure and Carnegie Library Are Being ERECTED in Beautiful Empire State Town Overlooking Hudson Valley

## SOUGHT FOR SCENERY

OSSINING, N. Y.—Progress in the public institutions of this beautiful town is shown in the construction of a spacious new municipal building and a Carnegie library building. Both structures are in process of erection, the town building to cost \$90,000 and the library \$40,000.

Ossining is situated upon the terraced hills that rise gradually from the broadening Hudson to the heights of Briarcliff. The streets, most of them broad, are well cared for, and in the residential section they are generally lined with stately trees which offer a picturesque adornment for the many substantial homes of citizens.

Dating as a village, from 1813 Ossining has become a community of 12,000 inhabitants, and claims a part in the social and military history of the nation. Located within 30 miles of New York city on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, it has excellent service and is easy of access to the metropolis.

The natural beauty of the place has attracted many home seekers during the last few years, and many of the finest residences in the Hudson valley have been erected in this vicinity. Ossining commands an unobstructed view of what is considered one of the finest inland bays of the world. On the neighboring hills, and indeed throughout the town is afforded a most pleasing outlook.

Ossining is within easy drive of Scarborough, Tarrytown, Pocantico Hills and Briarcliff Manor. The Park school, Lincoln school and the high school buildings are models of school construction, and in the educational system the best methods and ideas are said to be employed. There are four private educational institutions: While not a factory town, in one sense

## MOUNTAIN IS TO BE SHIPPED EAST FROM CALIFORNIA

Earth of Commercial Value Is Wanted in Pennsylvania and Cars Are Ordered for Work

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Requisition for all the gondola cars that can be spared has come to the general freight offices of the Southern Pacific in Los Angeles. They will be used in transporting a whole mountain of California earth to Pennsylvania.

The mountain is situated near Lompoc, but Pennsylvania wants it and is willing to pay the price for it, so that it is being shipped 3,000 miles by rail. When the last car has gone out an accurate bill of lading will be had of what a mountain weighs, says the Express.

The earth is of a peculiar consistency and is supposed to be the result of gradual decomposition for ages past of millions of seashells. For commercial use the only process it goes through is grinding. It is sold in the East as insulating earth and has high value for insulating purposes in the electrical industry.

The grain is exceedingly fine and there is no grit, so that much of the earth is finding its way into jewelers' shops as a polish. It is very light. The color is white. The supply at Lompoc is large and handily located on the Southern Pacific branch line that runs from the coastline at Surf.



Main street showing Ossining National Bank in background

1

10 DAYS TO JAPAN  
QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC

On the New, Fast, Luxurious  
Empress of Russia  
Empress of Asia

These new CANADIAN PACIFIC liners are the finest in any service. Provide every luxury that can be offered to ocean travelers. Dazzlingly Oriental, sternly Philistine. Hand-drawn, artistic 10-day voyage, delightful. Japan's flowers, scenery, quaint shops and people fascinating tourists. Our offices in Tokyo, Keelung, Hong Kong, Macao, Secunderabad, Madras and other ports of call and of general assistance. All the year round season.

Only 15 Days to Shanghai, 18 to Hong Kong  
New DIVERSE ROUTE privileges allow you to visit MANILA and Honolulu if desired. Equipment, voyage and fares fully described in Trans-Pacific catalog. Full information on CANADIAN PACIFIC, Oriental, Australian and "Round the World" trips cheerfully given. Phone, call on or write C. E. BENJAMIN, 100 B. B. Pacific Steamship Lines, Montreal, Quebec.

Special attention given to mail inquiries. (80)

## NEXT SAILINGS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa

'S. S. CINCINNATI' - Jan. 27, 3 P.M.

'S. S. HAMBURG' - Feb. 17, 3 P.M.

'S. S. CINCINNATI' - Mar. 5, 3 P.M.

\*Will not call at Algiers.

Hamburg-American Line

607 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Phone B. B. 4406

## STORE NEWS

Nicholas Meehan, one of the managers of Meyer, Jonasson & Co., is en route for Bermuda in company with Mrs. Meehan and daughter Marjory. He expects to be gone about 10 days.

Men's Bowling League of the Jordan Marsh Company met as usual on Thursday evening at the Chauncy alleys. Members of the league are enthusiastic, and some who had planned to withdraw this season found it impossible to deny themselves the pleasure of these weekly meetings. There are six teams in the league, with Robert Gilhooly president, and some exciting games are played. Walter N. London has won a reputation as a bowler, and besides securing the high single string with a score of 125, he has also secured the three-string total of 310.

A large number of women from the military department of the R. H. White Company attended a theater party one night this week and heard the play, "Under Cover."

Buyers who have been in New York this week include M. J. Keegan, H. Levy, C. E. Bradley and W. Libby of the William Filene's Sons Company, S. C. Kendis of the Leopold Morse Company, H. E. Rust of the Gilchrist Company and Miss Jessie MacLaren of C. F. Hovey & Co.

NEW YORK—Announcement has been made by Secretary Fenney of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association that John S. Lawrence of the Ipswich mills will be one of the speakers at the annual meeting to be held at the Waldorf Jan. 22. Harvard College is planning to send delegation from the business school to attend the meeting.

## DR. SHAW DISOWNS ACTION OF UNION

NEW YORK—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, said Thursday that the action of the Congressional Union, which has announced that it will work against the Democratic party if Congress at its present session fails to submit a suffrage amendment to the constitution, does not represent the policy of the National Association.

**LAW MAY BAR TIPPING**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Tipping in hotels, restaurants and other public places is to be prohibited if a bill presented in the Legislature Thursday by Senator Addison P. Munroe of Providence becomes law.

## SAIL From BOSTON

TO—

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Unlimited stop-over privileges to IRELAND for those bound for the Continent.

BOULOGNE offers easy access to both LONDON and PARIS  
\*S. S. France Bismarck, Feb. 10 A.M.  
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Steamers leave from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

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## PORTORICO Visit San Juan

Ponce, Mayaguez, and other quaint Porto Rican cities; motor over the famous Military Road. See what American civilization has done and add to the comfort and beauty of this tropical paradise.

# Government Ownership of the Coal Mines Is Urged

Senator Martine Presents Plan Which He Believes Would Help Settle Strike Troubles Like That in West Virginia

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Federal ownership of the country's great coal mines as a remedy for strike disturbances is recommended by Senator Martine of New Jersey in a report submitted to Chairman Swanson of the Senate committee which investigated the West Virginia coal strike troubles.

The report attributes much of the violence in West Virginia to the presence of armed guards hired by the mine operators. It recommends passage of a bill which Senator Martine introduced in the Senate last session prohibiting employment of armed police by private organizations.

The report said in part: "Presence of armed guards cannot be too strongly condemned. In many instances it was found that these guards loitered around the coal company's stores, which stores constituted in the same building the office of the coal company and the postoffice."

"The owner of a great section of the state of West Virginia admitted on the witness stand that so long as he got his per ton royalty he never inquired further. Coal, under our civilization is necessity. This great commodity cannot be increased a fraction of a pound, yet our population is multiplying each year. With this condition existing, I, at the risk of criticism by many friends and countrymen,毫不犹豫地 say that government ownership of the mines is the only solution for those who may come after us."

Additional reports on various phases of the investigation are still to be submitted by Senators Shields and Kenyon. When these have been made Senator Swanson will combine all the reports in a general discussion of the results of the investigation.

## Corporation Commission

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts Thursday introduced a bill providing for national incorporation of all very large corporations and joint stock associations. The bill would create a United States corporation commission, under whose control all such business organizations would be placed.

The bill provides that no charter shall be granted authorizing watered stock, and that no securities shall be issued without the approval of the commission. It forbids corporations to hold stock in each other, except by permission of the commission, and it forbids interlocking directorates, except when approved by the commission.

This bill is identical with that which Mr. Gardner introduced Aug. 14, 1912. It was drafted in collaboration with Representative Henry G. Danforth of New York and Blackburn Esterline of the department of justice.

Mr. Gardner and Congressman Danforth were members of the Stanley committee which investigated the United States Steel Corporation.

## Postal Bill Debate

Defiance of administration disapproval of the postoffice appropriation bill because of the provision exempting all the 2400 assistant postmasters in the country from civil service was voiced in the House debate on that measure Wednesday by Representative Moon of Tennessee, chairman of the postoffice committee. In the course of his speech he called the American diplomatic corps "a superfluous appendage to the republic." Mr. Moon said he had received a letter from Postmaster General Burleson saying the President did not approve the section regarding assistant postmasters.

"This committee is not here to bow to the will of the President or of the postmaster general on a question on which they differ," he said. "No domination of the postmaster general nor promise of veto from the President ought to avert us from the course we believe to be right. The views of the President and the postmaster general, however much I respect them, certainly will not control me in my vote."

## Canal to Beaufort Sought

Governor Miller of Delaware, Mayor James W. Preston of Baltimore, Mayor Frederick Donnelly of Trenton, Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania and others testified Wednesday before the House rivers and harbors committee advocating a coastal canal from Boston to Beaufort, N. C. They asked that the federal government appropriate for links to connect existing waterways, for commercial facilitating and national defense.

## Exchange Bill Hearings

Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate committee on banking and currency, announces that he will begin hearings on his bill to regulate and control stock exchanges early in February.

"The purpose of this bill," said Senator Owen, "is to mitigate and abate the abuses of the stock exchange and to abolish the fraudulent transactions which have put a cloud upon the good name of the stock exchanges of the country."

**CLAFIN GUARD CELEBRATES**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Dr. Herman M. Biggs has accepted Governor Glynn's offer of the state health commissionership to succeed Eugene H. Porter, a Republican. The Governor will send Dr. Biggs' name to the Senate Monday.

## CABINET BACKS WILSON PLAN IN TRUST MESSAGE

Proposal for Industrial Commission Without Powers of Law Court Expected to Form Part of Views to Be Read

## TO AID CORPORATIONS

WASHINGTON—The cabinet today approved President Wilson's forthcoming antitrust message in its entirety. It will be sent to the printer immediately, and Mr. Wilson will read it in person to a joint session Congress next week, probably on Tuesday.

Following the cabinet meeting it developed that the so-called industrial commission which the President favors will not have any of the powers of a court of law. The commission will be intended to give the fullest publicity to the antitrust laws; to outline what the various sections of the laws mean, and to place at the disposal of corporations its assistance in preventing violations. But the commission will not be allowed to say to corporations that they can go so far and no further in the conduct of their business; neither will it be able to decide for itself just what a trust really is.

The President will propose no bills. In his message he will present the exact situation confronting the country as he finds it. He is expected to urge the necessity for making whatever legislation is enacted "clear cut and strong, framed in language that cannot be misunderstood."

## MINERS TO MEET AT PHILADELPHIA

INDIANAPOLIS—Representatives of the operators and miners of the central competitive district have selected Philadelphia as the place where the joint wage-scale conference will be held next month. The negotiations will commence Feb. 3 and it is hoped to have a new wage scale completed before the present contract expires on March 31.

The representatives of the miners and operators also expect to agree upon terms whereby the miners will remain at work in case the new scale is not completed by March 31.

## MOYER COURSE UNCERTAIN

DENVER—President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, when informed that he had been indicted on a charge of conspiracy, said that he would not decide upon a course until he had consulted attorneys.

## COMPTROLLER VOTE IS NEAR

WASHINGTON—Hearings on the nomination by the President of John Skelton Williams, assistant secretary of the treasury, to become comptroller of the currency and ex-officio member of the federal reserve board, were concluded Thursday by the Senate banking and currency committee. The committee will take final action today.

Hearings continued Thursday on the action of Mr. Williams in connection with the deposit of government funds in the Munsey Trust Company of Washington when that institution recently took over the United States Trust Company to avert a failure. The committee will vote today, it is said, to report his nomination favorably.

## THREE ENGINEERS SEEK SALARY CUT

WASHINGTON—Ten out of 37 candidates for admission to the diplomatic service of the United States passed the recent entrance examinations. Their names will be placed on the list of eligibles, to receive appointments as engineers to the board of water supply. The engineers asked that their salaries be fixed at \$3000 a year, each instead of \$6000 as at present.

The three explained that with the completion of the Catskill aqueduct the board needed their services not more than half the time they had previously devoted to city work. The board recommended to the board of estimate that the request be granted.

## PORT COLLECTOR AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Representative William F. Murray, today called at the White House with collector John F. Malley of Boston.

Thure Hanson of Worcester, state commissioner of weights and measures, is in Washington on official business. State Forester E. C. Hirst of New Hampshire is here today.

**CLAFIN GUARD CELEBRATES**  
NEW YORK—The nineteenth anniversary of the Clafin Guard Veterans Association and the forty-third anniversary of the Clafin Guard, later Company C of the fifth regiment, M. V. M., was observed at the American house, Boston, last evening.

## MR. BRYAN IS WILSON HOST

WASHINGTON—Last night President Wilson attended a dinner given in his honor by Secretary Bryan, the second of the series given by the Vice-President and members of the cabinet to the chief executive.

## ARMY BILL READY

WASHINGTON—The House military committee Thursday completed the army appropriation bill and will report it next week. It carries no material increase over the current appropriation of \$93,830,177.

## SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

## NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper classification

## PAINTS AND OILS

PAINTS, glass, floor oils, French paint and bevelled mirrors. CHAS. E. HODGKINS, 913 7th st., N. W.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

WINTER'S CLEANING and Dye Works

Fancy work a specialty. 3219 Mt. Pleasant st. N. W. Phone Col. 487

## ROOMS

HANDSOME furnished rooms, single or suits, suitable for business or private family; door service and phone. THOMAS Circle. Phone 4852

## SHIPPERS ARE TO GET OPPORTUNITY FOR RATE PROTEST

Interstate Commerce Commission Decides to Hear Producers Give Objections to Increases

## WASHINGON

Shippers will get an opportunity to present to the interstate commerce commission their objections to the proposed 5 per cent increase of freight rates proposed by the 52 eastern railroads.

They will not be obliged to present objections to the increase as a whole, but may present facts on the cost of moving certain classes of traffic.

This was decided by the interstate commerce commission on Thursday with an announcement that the shippers would first be heard in regard to petroleum at a date soon to be announced.

Hearings on other commodities will be heard as quickly as possible.

The railroads have not yet answered the inquiries filed with them Dec. 20, so that the commission is necessarily deferring its hearings on the broader questions involved.

## STATION TO OPEN ABOUT MAR. 10

WICHITA, Kan.—The new union station will not be formally opened until about March 10, says the Eagle.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST

With its cheap transportation and have your

## CLEANING AND DYEING

Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning

and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient

service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street

Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business

Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

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ALBERT S. LONGBOTTON

26-28 Stephen Girard Bldg., Phila., Pa.

C. A. S. FROST

Attorney at Law

Mills Building, San Francisco

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure

non-resident clients by publishing

their professional cards in this column.

## HAIRDRESSERS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington Ave.

MODERN HAIR CUTS

JOHN W. WELCH, Proprietor

Two blocks from The White

House Corcoran Art Gallery, D. A.

R. Building and Belasco Theatre, alone.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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## RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 10c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 10c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

## NEW YORK ADVERTISING

## ROOMS

FIRST-CLASS, pleasant suite of rooms on first or second floor (furnished or unfurnished) to lease. On 68th st. Very appropriate for business or pleasure. Adults only. meals served if desired. Phone 4901 Columbus.

FURNISHED ROOM in private apartment; all improvements; subway and L; for gentleman. CALDWELL, 25 W. 65th st.

DESIRABLE PARLOR SUITE—Electric light; elevator apartment, 237 W. 111th st. SOYER, Tel. 3725 Morning.

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PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to rent mornings; most desirable location. Adress A-14, 6032 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y.

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SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law 90 Nassau Street, New York W. H. H. HARRIS, Esq. Horace Attorneys and Counsellors at Law 38 Park Row, New York City

New York Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6032 Metropolitan building.

## TAMPA, FLA.

## REAL ESTATE

LOVELESS-WILDER INVESTMENT CO. G. S. HALL, Manager Court Arcade Orange Groves, Truck Farms and City and Country Homes.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MISS LOUISE S. BURTON FINE GOWNS 332 Hyde Park ave., Tampa, Fla.

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

## LAWYERS

Elijah C. WOOD Attorney and Counsellor 29 South La Salle st., CHICAGO

Chicago Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY 750 People's Gas Building

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ROBERT BOICE CARSON Teacher of Singing 304 Stearns Building

PORTLAND, ORE. Merchants may send advertising for Monitor to ALBERT S. BROWN, 618 Beck building.

## DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

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## SHOES

## They Are Trustworthy

WALK-OVER are good shoes because they give you all the finest essentials—style, quality, fit—in the greatest degree—the result of forty years' study of foot needs.

Their unapproachable style, strong lines and splendid fit are qualities that prove in service.

MEN WOMEN CHILDREN Get fitted in the Walk-Over way, to the trustworthy Walk-Over Shoe.

Walk-Over Shoe Co. 153 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

SHOES FOR LADIES, BOYS AND MEN THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE 61 and 63 W. Grand River Ave.

## SCHOOLS

Waverley HOME DAY School 51 Rosedale Ct., DETROIT, MICH. Phone Hemlock 505 J

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MANICURING and shampooing by appointment at your home. MISS MORTON, 11 Brady st.; phone Grand 4234.

EVERYTHING for Infants; also Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery. N. E. HOLIHAN, 144 Woodward ave.

## MERCHANTS IN DETROIT

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative. E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

## Jamaica and the Panama Canal

will be the objective point of thousands of tourists the coming winter. Ask the

## Hotel and Travel Department of The Christian Science Monitor

for list of sailings, rates, hotels and steamship reservations and other detailed information.

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

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## SHATTUCK &amp; JONES INCORPORATED

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## TELEPHONE 1467 RICHMOND.

## NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

## ISAAC LOCKE CO.

## 97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

## FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS

## SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

## W. H. AMES &amp; CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the very BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHTS.

Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State, the CREAM of the Country.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

25 to 28 H. & M. PRODUCE MARKET.

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

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**Hotel La Salle**  
Chicago's Finest Hotel

WHETHER you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

RATES:

One Person: Room with detached bath, \$2 to \$3	Per Day
Room with private bath, \$3 to \$5	
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Two Persons: Room with detached bath, \$3 to \$5	
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SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET  
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DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artesian Water. Popular Prices  
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ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING  
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A quiet and modern hotel overlooking Lincoln Park. 500 rooms with private bath, newly furnished. A room with a bath, for a dollar and a half and a half. Weekly \$9.00 and up. Two-room suites \$12.00 and up. Weekly \$15.00 to \$25.00. High class cafe. Club breakfast. Moderate prices. 12 minutes to business, theater and shopping centers.

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The Premier  
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Opened in 1919  
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Seattle, Wash.  
Formerly the Butler Annex, Fourth Avenue  
Very Central. All outside rooms and modern  
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European Plan. \$1.00 per day up

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Centrally located. All up to European

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200 Washington St. Boston, Tel. 3556 Main,

or any Ticket Agent.

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Now Open. Capacity 600.

For Booklet Write N. Y. Office, 285 Fifth Av.

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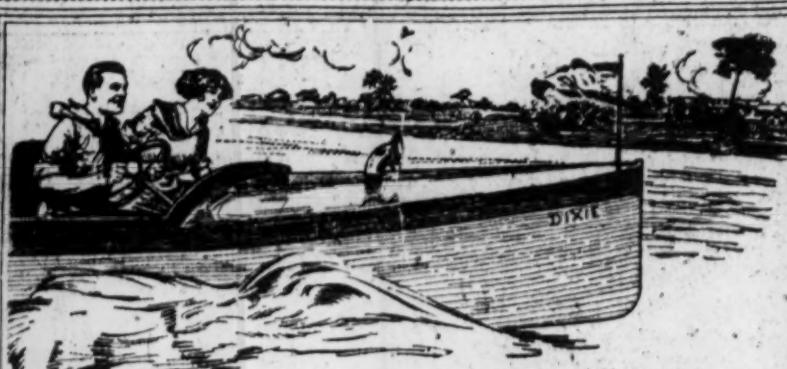
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# Real Estate Market

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

More Back Bay property has changed hands today, and among the deeds placed on record was one from Simon Bernard, owner of the three-story swell front brick dwelling, numbered 55 Mountford street, opposite Arundel street, assessed for \$10,000, which includes \$4400 on the 2199 square feet of land. William McFadden is the buyer.

Another sale in the same vicinity is from Albert Geiger, Jr., to Charles H. Rutan, described in the deed as a parcel of land on Munson street, near Beacon street, containing 12,540 square feet, and assessed for \$10,000.

Improved property located 102 Salem street, corner of Bartlett place, North End, has just been transferred by the owners, Louis Libman et al., trustees, and one other, consisting of a 4-story brick building and 3400 square feet of land, all taxed for \$52,800 of which the land carries \$34,000. Domenic De Stefano is the buyer.

Another North End parcel sold is the 5-story brick building located 461-463 Hanover street, between Commercial and Battery streets, standing on 1433 square feet of land. Total valuation \$18,700. Land value \$10,700. Louis Weinberg conveyed title to Rosario Sebatino.

**BROOKLINE AND CITY PROPER**  
Deeds have this day gone to record from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to J. Murray Howe et al., a parcel of vacant land fronting Jamaica road, Highland road and Pond avenue, Brookline, aggregating 155,000 square feet, assessed for \$34,000.

The same grantors also sold to the above purchasers, title to premises 29 and 30 India street being two four-story brick business houses near Milk street, together with 1778 square feet of land. Total assessment being \$39,800. Land value \$33,800.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology have purchased from William J. Stober, title to the four story stone mercantile building known as 133 Pearl street, between High and Purchase streets in the wholesale district, together with 1577 square feet of land. All assessed for \$28,400 of which \$18,000 applies to the land.

Title to the adjoining parcel, No. 137 Pearl street, was also purchased by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from Alfred S. Harris, being another four-story brick business house assessed for \$27,600, of which \$18,100 applies to the land.

**BROOKLINE BUILDING LAND**  
Henderson & Ross report final papers passed in the sale for Daniel Swan of 9 lots of land on Stetson street, Brookline, corner of Freeman street. The total area is 44,550 square feet, having a taxed value of \$18,400. The purchaser is William H. Newcombe, who will proceed at once to build.

**WEST END AND SOUTH END**  
Deeds have gone to record in the sale of premises 59 Myrtle street, between Garden and Irving streets, West End, from Louis H. Goldberg to Israel Cherry, consisting of a six-story brick building standing on 1140 square feet of land, assessed for \$18,000, including \$7,200 on the land.

Charles A. Fernald, purchaser of premises 1482 Washington street, near West Canton street, South End, has filed papers, giving title from Josie M. Buzzell to the 3½-story and basement octagon brick dwelling and 3010 square feet of land, assessed for \$9900. Land value is \$6800.

Another sale has been reported in the South End section, through the office of J. W. French, from Abbie P. Linnemann to Peter J. Maguire, deed coming through Harris Wolfe, the English cellist, and Gerald Werrenrath, baritone, to a large and appreciative audience.

The Tau Beta Beta Society started as a purely social secret society in the high school in 1897, but in 1908 ceased its connection with the school and began working for a scholarship fund for deserving girl graduates of the Brookline high school. The society has a \$10,000 fund in view, and by means of the annual concerts and occasional other entertainments, already has \$1000.

**WEST ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER**  
Robert T. Fowler has sold to Lucius D. Crispin of Roxbury, a handsome lot on Howitt road, Bellevue Dells, West Roxbury. There are 4002 square feet taxed for \$1000. It is the purchaser's intention to build an attractive well proportioned single frame dwelling at once on the premises for a home.

**CREDIT MEN HEAR PRAISE OF TARIFF**  
The frame stables situated 55 to 59 Walnut street corner of Rice street, Dorchester, have been sold by Mary M. Maguire to Annie Mills. They are valued by the assessors at \$3000 and the 9000 square feet of land carries \$1800 more.

**EAST BOSTON ESTATES SOLD**  
One of the largest private sales that have been made in East Boston for some time has just been concluded, and papers put upon record, through which the Commonwealth hall, a large five-story brick building, changes hands. The property is located 52 to 58 Meridian street on 9725 square feet of land, extending through to Hane street near the junction. The total assessed valuation is \$56,900, including \$21,900 land value. Arthur H. Sicotte conveys to Esther Henkin.

The new owner of a frame dwelling at 82 White street, corner of Brooks street, East Boston, is Rosa Mandelstam, who purchased from Martha L. McPherson. There is a ground area of 5100 square feet taxed on \$3600. Total valuation is \$9000.

**PICTURE PLACED IN STATION**  
NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—The Improvement Association has placed in the B. & A. station a picture of William Jackson, who was instrumental in bringing the railroad through this section in 1834.

## BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO JAN. 14		
1914. . . . .	\$5,641,000	1907. . . . .
1913. . . . .	6,109,000	1906. . . . .
1912. . . . .	5,902,000	1905. . . . .
1911. . . . .	5,603,000	1904. . . . .
1910. . . . .	5,005,000	1903. . . . .
1909. . . . .	4,880,000	1902. . . . .
1908. . . . .	3,880,000	1901. . . . .
	3,125,000	

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioners of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Turner st., 57, ward 25: city of Boston, Richardson, Barrott & Richardson; brick school.

Roxbury st., 91, ward 23: Robert C. Wills, Hagoll R. Duddle; frame dwelling.

Baker st., 130, ward 23: John E. DeWitt, F. P. Aldrich; frame dwelling.

Georgetown st., 23, ward 2: Summer Savings Bank, Thos. M. James; alter bank and offices.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**

Eliah F. Gage et al. to George W. Gordon, Harvard st.; q. \$1.

George W. Gordon to Solomon Moses, Josie M. Buzzell to Charles A. Fernald, Washington st.; q. \$1.

William H. Dunlap to Aaron Smith, Washington st., north; q. \$1.

Aaron Smith to William H. Dunbar, Washington st., north; q. \$1.

Abbie P. Linnemann to Harris Wolfe, Springfield st.; q. \$1.

Harris Wolfe to Peter J. Marine, W. Springfield st.; q. \$1.

Albert Geiger, Jr., to William J. Stober, Munson st. and Brookline Rd. R. R.; q. \$1.

William J. Stober to Charles H. Rutan, Munson st. and Brookline Rd. R. R.; q. \$1.

Louis Libman et al. to Rosario Sebatino, Hanover st.; q. \$1.

Simon Barnard to William McFadden, Massachusetts st.; q. \$1.

Louis Libman et al., tr. et al. to Domenic De Stefano, Salem st. and Bartlett pl.; d. \$1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**

William Lee, Jr. to William Lee, E. First and L. st.; d. \$500.

**EAST BOSTON**

Arthur H. Sleeter to Esther Hankin, Meridian and Hayne st.; q. \$1.

Martha L. McPheron to Mandelstam, Wadsworth and Brooks st.; w.; q. \$1.

Annie Swartz to Dominick Travagin, Pariss st.; w.; q. \$1.

**ROXBURY**

E. B. Young Men's Loan Assn., muttee, to E. B. Young Men's Loan Assn., Codman, W. St.; d. \$500.

**DORCHESTER**

Mary P. H. Fawcett to James J. Jameson, Wadsworth and W.; q. \$1.

Willard P. Whittemore to Nathan W. Robinson, Newhall and Pierce, av. 3 lots; d. \$500.

John R. Newton, muttee, to Patrick Keohoe, Washington st.; w.; q. \$1.

Patrick Keohoe to Albie V. Wilson, Washington st.; w.; q. \$1.

Agnes C. Nicholson to Lena E. Cook, and Rice st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Robert T. Fowler to Lucius D. Crispin, Howitt rd.; q. \$1.

William Hirsch to Eliot 5c Savs., Bk. Robeson st.; q. \$1.

**CHELSEA**

Frank Zint to Lucius D. Crispin, Ash st.; w.

Alice N. Davis to Eben D. Miller, Gerrish and Library st.; q. \$1.

Eben D. Miller to Alice N. Davis, Gerrish and Library st.; q. \$1.

David W. Gilbert to Harry W. Gilbert, Harry W. Gilbert to Alice N. Davis, Gerrish and Library st.; q. \$1.

William R. Davis to Alice N. Davis, Gerrish and Library st.; q. \$1.

REVERE

Edith Lancaster to Clara C. Goodwin, Revere Beach Reservation; q. \$1.

**TAU BETA BETA GIVES CONCERT**

Brookline's Tau Beta Beta Society gave its sixth annual benefit concert in Jordan hall last night, introducing Miss Beatrice Harrison, the English cellist, and Gerald Werrenrath, baritone, to a large and appreciative audience.

The Tau Beta Beta Society started as a purely social secret society in the high school in 1897, but in 1908 ceased its connection with the school and began working for a scholarship fund for deserving girl graduates of the Brookline high school. The society has a \$10,000 fund in view, and by means of the annual concerts and occasional other entertainments, already has \$1000.

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**INDUSTRIAL BOARD IN FIRST SESSION**

NEW YORK—President Wilson's commission on industrial relations held its first session here Thursday and considered the treaty of peace governing relations between the garment workers and manufacturers of New York. Its aim was to learn whether this agreement could be extended to other industries.

John B. Lennon of Peoria, Ill., president of the commission, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York was one of the members present.

**SHIPPING NEWS**

## SHIPPING NEWS

### PORT OF BOSTON

#### Arrived

Str Numidian (Br), Taylor, Glasgow, Str City of Augusta, Dizer, Savannah, Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York, Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me. Str City of Gloucester, Linnekin, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

Str Newton, Abbott, Baltimore.

Schr Lizzie B Willey, Doll, Wiggins, S. C.

Schr Major Pickards, Pinkham, Fernandina.

Schr Governor Brooks, Wade, Norfolk.

Schr Rebecca R Douglass, Ladd, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr Singleton Palmer, Bowen, New York.

Schr Eleanor A Percy, Ross, Norfolk.

Schr Stanley M Seaman, Rawding, Port Arthur.

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore, via New York.

Schr Ltr Hercules, Clason, Newburyport.

Schr Mtr Reliance, Merrimac, Newburyport.

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# Financial, Industrial, Commercial and Trade News

## READJUSTING BANKING SYSTEM TO THE NEW CURRENCY LAW

Greater Mobility of Banking Funds Chief Advantage of the Act—Review of Financial and Industrial Conditions of the Country

In its review of financial and industrial conditions the First National Bank of Boston says among other things:

Altogether the New England situation, in spite of some slight betterment of sentiment, contains but little actual sunshine for the months immediately ahead. It is hoped, however, that the better business sentiment, distinctly noticeable, coupled with lower money rates, may be the forerunner of actual improvement in trade conditions later in the year.

Prominent among business phases of the year 1914 will be a process of readjustment of the country's banking system to the new currency law. This bank believes that the law is on the whole a distinct step in advance, and accordingly will enter the federal reserve system, doing so in no reluctant nor critical spirit but with a desire to cooperate to the fullest extent toward making the new plan effective and useful.

As was inevitable in view of widely varying opinions and resultant necessity for compromise, the law shows certain inadequacies, technical imperfections and perhaps even possibilities of danger. On the other hand, it contains much that is sound, and the defects will be largely offset, we believe, by careful administration.

The chief advantage of the new legislation, as we view it, will be found in the provision for greater mobility of banking funds. The bill falls short of the ideal in this respect, for while a considerable degree of mobility is promised over the several areas to be represented by reserve banks, there will be lacking the automatic flow of funds from one region to another which would be provided by a large central institution with regional branches. For this omission, however, there is offered a partial remedy in the power of the federal reserve board to transferring of regional funds by rediscount between the reserve banks—a power which should be necessary to the permissible extent only.

The law has a further possibility of importance, with respect to the placing of the surplus funds of the government at the disposal of business. In this matter, however, much will depend upon the attitude of Washington, since the provision in the completed bill concerning deposit of treasury funds with the reserve banks is permissive only, instead of mandatory as in the original form.

A further provision in the bill authorizes the issue at the discretion of the federal reserve board of a new form of currency to be known as federal reserve notes, secured by commercial paper. Such currency, however, is not intended as necessarily displacing the present gold-secured circulation of the national banks. The law provides that the bonds securing this circulation may be transferred at par and accrued interest to the regional banks, up to a given amount annually, and the regional banks are authorized to continue circulation against them. They are permitted, however, subject to the approval of the reserve board, to exchange such bonds for 3 per cent bonds or notes of the government not carrying the circulation privilege. Hence the policy as to the issue of federal reserve notes should be contingent in part upon the course of the member banks as to continuing or retiring their circulation, and further upon the policy of the reserve banks and the controlling board as to replacing such notes as the member banks may retire.

To such extent as the bond-secured circulation continues to be utilized by the member or regional banks we should anticipate an especially conservative policy as to the issuing of federal reserve notes. With the final retirement of the bond-secured notes the problem would assume another phase. The federal reserve board would be influenced doubtless by the fact that the country has grown accustomed to the circulation of a considerable volume of such currency, and at the same time would use care to see that its policy in issuing the new notes should not promote a loan expansion in excess of that which this absorptive capacity has seemed to justify. Meanwhile, however, much would have been learned as to the effect of greater mobility of banking funds—and possibly of a freer use of the government funds—in enlarging credit facilities, and to the extent of such added resources there might seem advisable a decrease in aggregate note issues rather than an increase.

The concentration of reserves, as provided in the act, authorizes member banks to maintain smaller reserve percentages—materially increasing thereby the loaning capacity of the banks to the advantage of the entire community. In addition, the re-discount privilege, whereby member banks may liquefy commercial paper into currency or ledger balances at the reserve banks, should prove of inestimable value and go far toward eliminating the two great defects of our former system—namely, acute money stringencies and financial panics.

The railroads of New England and elsewhere are in a quandary as to their financing, both in regard to their 1914 maturities as well as funds for additional construction. For a long time railway operations have shown a decline in net earnings, even in those few cases where the gross earnings have held up reasonably well. To rectify this condition it

## WHY AMERICAN WRITING PAPER BONDS ARE LOW

Present indications are that the American Writing Paper Company for the year to end Dec. 31 last will fail to earn its interest charges by something over \$125,000. It is this situation that has caused the 5 per cent bonds to sell down to their present low level. There have been recent sales at 83, but the price has improved somewhat, and the current market is nearer 70/67.

Ever since the company was organized it has shown comparatively small surpluses over interest charges and preferred stock dividends. In 1912, after the payment of \$249,000 in 2 per cent preferred dividends, there was a surplus of \$95,000; in 1911, after similar dividend payments, the surplus was \$13,700. On Aug. 12 last the dividend due to be paid in October was passed, President Caldwell at that time stating that the higher cost of logs and wood pulp and the increased cost of labor coming at a time of slackened trade conditions, made it inadvisable to continue the dividend.

From the standpoint of net quick assets, however, the company is in a very comfortable position, having at the present time about \$6,000,000 in cash, treasury bonds, receivables, and materials on hand. At the time the company was organized the properties were bonded for \$17,000,000, with sinking fund requirements of \$100,000 per annum. This bonded indebtedness—in hands of the public—has been reduced to \$13,400,000 by sinking fund operations and by the purchase of bonds in the open market. In the sinking fund there are \$2,200,000 bonds, and there are in the treasury, as a free asset, \$1,400,000 more, making a total of \$3,600,000.

The American Writing Paper Company does an annual business of about \$12,000,000 gross, but of late the unsettlement in general business conditions and the fact that low water has compelled the company to increase greatly its consumption of coal for power purposes, have operated against the best net results.

There would seem to be no immediate prospect of a resumption of dividends on the preferred stock, which has recently sold down to 11%, against a high of 32% in January. In 1912 it sold up to 41%.

A more aggressive operating policy, in short, a keener campaign for new business, should do much to improve the company's earning capacity.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Firmness was in evidence in all quarters of the naval stores market yesterday and most dealers were faring better than some other lines as the paper mills are operating on the average at about 85 per cent of capacity as compared with 88 per cent a year ago, whereas the United States Steel Corporation for instance is operating currently at from 55 to 60 per cent of capacity compared with 80 to 90 per cent a year ago.

The fact is, however, that the manufacture of paper is an industry of small profit margin, and a fall in the volume of business done is of much more than the ordinary significance. Consequently the paper trade is fine-tooth-combing its costs, and some interesting results are coming to light.

Most lines of trade are, in the midst of the annual inventory, so that important developments are minimized. The department stores have been making special efforts to move their merchandise by clearance sales, and the results have been satisfactory. Sales are ahead of a year ago. The open winter has checked sales of furs, but other departments have done well enough to carry business as a whole forward.

Building construction is at a virtual standstill. It is, of course, always quiet in this line in the winter months, but the fact that the winter has been open has made little difference in results.

The hardware business is about up to that of a year ago, but new business is scarce.

Dealers in crockery and chinaware report sales and collections of average proportions.

Wholesale grocers are doing about the same business since Christmas as they did in the corresponding period a year ago.

Steel jobbers are quiet, with but little sight until spring business opens up around the middle of March. The prospects for 1914 in this line are considered fair only.

Manufacturers of glue and glue products are doing a business which measures fairly well up to the average of recent years. Although the total is satisfactory, business is irregular in character, some lines using glue running low and others full.

The January investment market has been a distinct disappointment to the local bond dealers. Although the opportunities for profitable reinvestments have not been excelled in years, the demand for investments following the annual dividend and interest disbursements has been strikingly conservative and at best barely fair. Sentiment is largely the determining factor in the investment situation.

During the last few days, however, there has been a slight turn for the better, and a few investors are buying in small quantities. This change is largely due to the general marking down of demand and time money rates. Only the best municipalities, high grade public service bonds and industrials of unquestioned worth earn any notice whatever from the past.

## MEXICAN OIL GUSHERS

PITTSBURGH—According to telegram from Tampico, Royal Dutch Shell Company has brought in a gusher flowing 35,000 barrels a day.

## TRUST COMPANY CALL

Bank Commissioner Thorndike has called for condition of Massachusetts trust companies as of Jan. 13

## LACKAWANNA'S BIG EARNINGS CALENDAR YEAR

Last Twelve Months the Best of Any Period in History of Company—Between 41 and 42 Per Cent Earned on Stock

## GOOD INCREASE SHOWN

NEW YORK—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company earned between 41 per cent and 42 per cent on its \$30,144,000 outstanding stock in calendar year 1913. This estimate is based on 11 months' income account and an allowance for some shrinkage in December earnings.

The statement furnished to New York Stock Exchange in connection with the listing Jan. 5 of \$12,000,000 additional stock showed that Lackawanna in the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1913, earned a balance for dividends of \$12,872,511, equivalent to 42.7 per cent on the outstanding stock. It compared with \$11,762,768, or 39 per cent, in year ended Dec. 31, 1912, and with \$11,322,660, or 39.2 per cent in 1911.

In 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1913, Lackawanna charged income with \$2,000,000 for additions and betterments, and this closely approximates the charge for the calendar year. In 1912 \$1,720,000 was so charged and in 1911 \$2,000,000. Surplus after dividends and additions and betterments was \$8,442,274 for year ended Oct. 31 last, increasing final profit and loss surplus to \$85,300,000. By Dec. 31, 1913, this will have increased to about \$35,500,000. This yearly surplus compares with \$4,013,000 in 1912, and \$3,600,000 in 1911. Had the \$12,000,000 new stock, which will be outstanding in 1914, been issued in 1911, 1912 and 1913, dividends of 20 per cent, addition and betterments as charged would have been earned, with a surplus annually ranging from \$1,200,000 in 1911 to \$2,400,000 in 1913. Thus on stock of \$42,144,000 in 1914 the road can be expected to earn 20 per cent dividends, \$2,000,000 additions and betterments, and a handsome margin besides.

Lackawanna in 1913 did the largest business in its history.

Gross was \$40,910,780 in year ended Oct. 31, 1913. Including Syracuse, Binghamton & New York earnings for comparative purposes, Lackawanna in calendar year 1912 earned \$38,490,730, and in 1911 \$37,711,754. Syracuse, Binghamton & New York was taken under 12 per cent annual lease on Oct. 1, 1912.

Including nine months' earnings of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York in 1912 and full year's earnings in 1911—such earnings were reported separately—Lackawanna income account compares as follows:

Year ended Oct. 31, '13 Dec. 31, '12 Gross \$40,910,780 \$38,490,730

Other expenses 25,760 21,730

Net 15,146,406 13,716,881

Outlays oper. 550,568 561,622

Taxes 1,775,760 1,835,360

do of tax 13,930,604 12,445,142

In year ended Oct. 31, Lackawanna railroad's coal department earnings fell off \$800,000 compared with 1912.

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE TO REDUCE CAPITAL STOCK

NEW YORK—The directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut have decided to recommend to the stockholders that the capital stock be reduced one half by a distribution from the assets of the company to the stockholders.

The reduction in value of the Connecticut Company's stock will amount to \$8,820,000, in exchange for which will be delivered to stockholders \$17,640,000 of stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

(Reported by Hayden, Stone & Co.)

November	Increase	Bid	Asked
Gross earnings	\$1,439,060	\$100,857	33 1/2
Net earnings	56,365	47,433	94 1/2
December	1,439,060	100,857	95
Gross earnings	7,373,756	\$207,446	80
Net earnings	743,344	700,523	82

SEABOARD AIR LINE

First week Jan. 5,290,538 \$28,547

From July 1, 12,056,000 472,755

MOBILE & OHIO

First week Jan. \$19,790 \$16,123

From July 1, 6,883,570 488,218

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA

First week Jan. \$40,935 \$1,434

From July 1, 1,371,613 53,471

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

First week Jan. \$182,706 \$4,246

From July 1, 5,646,071 287,652

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

First week Jan. \$85,433 \$2,711

From July 1, 2,918,233 267,682

\*Decrease.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

1913 1912

Exchanges \$33,490,758 \$33,728,839

Balances 3,572,167 1,932,707

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$391.

## TRUST COMPANY CALL

Bank Commissioner Thorndike has called for condition of Massachusetts trust companies as of Jan. 13

## DOMESTIC OUTPUT OF GOLD IN 1913 IS MUCH SMALLER

NEW YORK—Domestic production of gold in 1913 was \$88,301,023, according to preliminary estimates of the geological survey. This is a decrease of \$3,150,477 from final for 1912, and is the smallest output since 1905, when it was \$88,180,700. In 1906 production increased to \$94,373,800, in 1907 it dropped to \$80,423,750, in 1908 it rose to \$94,560,000, in 1909 it fell to \$89,673,400, in 1910 it fell to \$96,299,100, in 1911 it rose to \$96,800,000, and in 1912 it fell again to \$95,451,500.

The decrease is ascribed mainly to declines in output from Alaska, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah. In Alaska the net decrease of over \$1,500,000 was due in part to exceptionally dry summer of 1913 and consequent water shortage for both placer and lode mining, especially in the interior, and in part to further exhaustion of the bonanza deposits of the Fairbanks district.

In Nevada gold output declined about 10 per cent, or over \$1,300,000, in South Dakota nearly \$700,000. The great Homestake mines and mills were continuously operated, but with decreased output. In Utah falling off in gold was over \$67,500, due chiefly to exhaustion of the ore bodies of the Mervar mines. In Montana the decrease was over \$400,000.

Production was about normal in Idaho and Washington in 1913 and increased over \$17,500,000 in Arizona, nearly \$300,000 in California, nearly \$100,000 in New Mexico and over \$600,000 in Oregon. The increased production in Oregon was largely due to better yield from established mines.

California retains first rank in gold output in 1913, followed in order by Colorado, Alaska, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah.

According to estimates from the records of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, imports in 1913 were \$63,961,000, and exports \$88,601,200. Excess of exports over imports was about \$24,639,591 against an excess of imports over exports of \$19,123,930 in 1912, \$

# Leading Events in Athletic World

## SAYRE EXPECTED TO TAKE IMLAY'S PLACE AT PENN

Coach Roy A. Thomas Has Promising Squad Out for Bat-  
tery Positions on Varsity Nine at Philadelphia University

### C. MINDS MAY PITCH

PHILADELPHIA—Candidates for the battery positions on the University of Pennsylvania's varsity baseball team are now holding daily practice under the watchful eye of Coach Roy A. Thomas. The candidates are holding their work in the rowing room of the gymnasium. The squad is made up of some 16 men.

While the team will greatly miss the services of Harry Imlay, star pitcher and captain of the 1913 nine, Coach Thomas expects to turn out a representative Red and Blue team this spring. Among those who have reported is F. E. Sayre, who last year shared the burden of most of the pitching with Captain Imlay. Sayre will, in all probability be the varsity's first string pitcher this season.

Chester Minds, last year's hard-hitting center fielder, is another candidate for pitcher. He had some experience as a twirler before entering the university, and may develop into a star before the end of the season. Both he and Wisner, leading pitcher of last year's freshman team, seem in good shape for hard work. Valiante and Cooper, two other pitchers from the 1916 team, are also among those out.

Of the other candidates for the places left vacant by the graduation of Imlay, Lyons and Raudnitz, the most promising seems to be R. B. Garvin. Garvin, who last spring rowed on the varsity crew until the week before the race at Poughkeepsie, will not be able to row this year and has taken up baseball instead.

Schwert and Koons, regular catchers last season, are out in uniform and are helping Coach Thomas with the pitchers. Dolan, star catcher on last year's 1916 team, and Munroe, substitute catcher and infielder, are also practising, and Dolan should give the two regulars a hard fight.

Coach Thomas the next week will hold the practise in the rowing room. After the Interclass Basketball League games are over the baseball men will occupy the main floor of the gymnasium, and the candidates for the fielders' positions will be called out. This will probably be during the week after the mid-year examinations. The freshman candidates will report about the same time.

Those who are now at work follow: F. E. Sayre '14 D., C. A. Minds '14 A., G. H. Wisner '16 W., H. B. Valiante '16 W., R. B. Garvin '15 M., E. A. L. Barry '15 D., A. Abrams '16 E. E., L. L. Hills '16 L., C. S. Rheiner '14 W., W. Greenwood '16 C. E., H. F. Everett '15 A., P. L. Schwert '14 W., F. L. Koons '15 W., C. J. Dolan '15 D., T. B. Munroe '16 A., J. M. Cooper '16 W.

### YALE ROWING TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK UNDER GIANNINI

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Active training for the Yale varsity and freshman oarsmen will start next week following the expected arrival of Coach E. F. Giannini in this city late today or tomorrow. The work of coaching the men will be done by Giannini alone until the arrival of Guy Nicholls, the famous English coach, some time in February. A cablegram was received here Thursday from Nicholls in which he stated he would accept the position and report for work early next month. Coach Giannini was detained from coming here sooner as his resignation at the New York A. C. did not take effect until this week and he desired to attend a banquet which was given him by members of the N. Y. A. C. in New York last night. About 150 were present and he was presented a gold medal by the governors of the club and a chest of table silver from the members.

### B. P. F. DROPS TWO ATHLETES

PHILADELPHIA—E. W. Collins and J. F. Baker, two stars of the world champions, have been expelled from the Baseball Players' Fraternity by President Fultz. Refusing to pay their dues brought about the expulsion of the two famous infielders of the Athletics.

Both are expected to pay their dues and get in the good graces of the fraternity again, through Tom Thomas. Thomas is a strong fraternity man and he probably will prevail upon the two stars to settle with the fraternity.

The same action was taken by the fraternity in the case of George Baumgertner of the St. Louis Americans.

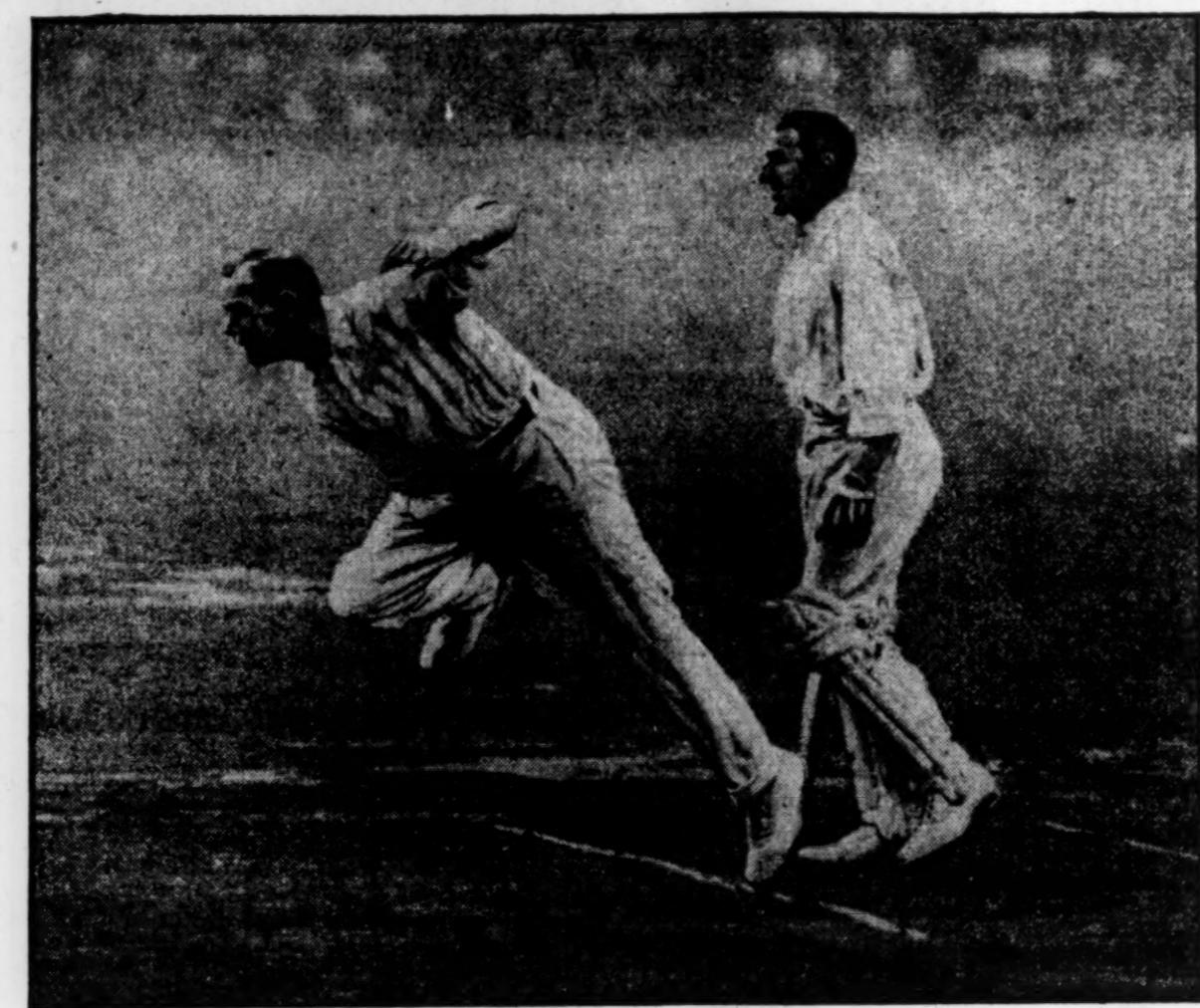
BOONE SIGNS WITH NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The signed contract of Luke Boone, shortstop of last year's Dallas Texas League club, has been received at the New York American League headquarters.

HAGERMAN SOLD TO CLEVELAND

PORTLAND, Ore.—The sale of Pitcher Zerah Z. Hagerman of the Portland Coast League club to the Cleveland Americans has been officially announced.

### THE BEST CRICKET BOWLER IN THE WORLD



(Copyrighted by Central News)

### PURVES MEETS SLATER TODAY AT PINEHURST

Woodland Player Faces Fox Hill Representative in First Division of Winter Golf Tourney

PINEHURST, N. C.—R. M. Purves of the Woodland Golf Club meets Harold Slater of Fox Hill today in the final round of the first division of the Winter League golf championship tournament of 1914.

Slater won his place in the final Thursday by defeating T. A. Ashley, a clubmate of Purves, by 3 and 2. Purves won from R. R. Mamlok of Fox Hills by 6 and 5. In the consolation, J. D. Plummer of Springfield, disposed of T. T. Rushmore of Garden City in a hard-fought match, which a putt on the home green decided. Plummer plays George C. Dutton of Belmont today.

New York district is sure of two trophies in the second division. W. R. Hotchkiss of Montclair and W. W. Manning of Upper Montclair will play for the division prizes, and C. A. Speckman of Siwanoy will be the opponent of S. K. Evans of Knollwood in the consolation.

Harry D. Cashman of Forest Hills, plays F. A. Sperry of Westward-Hills in the third division.

In the fourth division, W. C. Harman of Wykagyl will oppose C. W. Yates of Glenridge, while E. C. Kavanagh of New York plays S. L. Allen of Moorswood for the consolation.

Foursomes, with the contestants wearing Scotch Tam O'Shanters, were a novel innovation of the day, Thursday, net score prizes being offered in two classes. J. J. Haven of Oakland, paired with W. J. McDonald of Calumet, won Class A, with a card of 82—3—79. In Class B, F. S. Voss of Dunwoody and J. S. Rowe of Hartford, Dr. A. R. Gardner of Dunwoody and R. C. Wilson of Marion, returned scores of 96—10—86 and 95—9—86.

### CLOSE HOCKEY CONTEST IS WON BY ST. NICHOLAS

NEW YORK—The St. Nicholas Skating Club, by defeating the Irish-American A. C. at the St. Nicholas rink Thursday night, is now tied with the Hockey Club seven for the lead in the Amateur League race. St. Nicholas won by a score of 3 to 2, the result being in doubt until the final whistle.

It was the fastest and best played game of the season, and both sevens showed a big improvement over the rough work which has characterized other league games this year. Superior team work and accurate passing won for St. Nicholas. The Irish-Americans played a fine game and most of the way showed a defense which was difficult to break through. The summary:

ST. NICHOLAS I. A. C.

Pearson, g. Kelly, g. Kelly

Hill, c. g. Harmon

Fellows-Morgan, r.o. r.o. Harmon

Ellis, c. L. Kilgour

Pearson, L. Kilgour

Turrell, r.w. Kilgour

Goals. Fellows-Morgan, Peabody, Turrell, Harmon, Stickney, Referee, W. Russell, Time, 20m. halves.

KOELHMAINEN TO RUM

Manager George V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association, although he has not yet received the entry of Haines Koelhmainen, has assured the great Finnish runner will appear for the last time on a track in this city at the A. A. games Feb. 7, and will compete in the three-mile run.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sidney Barnes, who performed the remarkable feat of capturing 17 wickets in a test match, is generally spoken of as the best bowler in the world. Consequently the news of his wonderful bowling in South Africa was not received with so much surprise in England as would have been shown had any of the other M. C. C. bowlers been equally successful. Writing of him at the end of the triangular test match season, S. H. P. said in his Notes by the Editor in *Wisden*:

"Barnes surpassed himself, giving conclusive evidence that he is, at the present time, the best bowler in the world. Bowling that looked more difficult than his on the second day of the South Americans' match at the Oval I have never seen. The skill with which he broke both ways, while keeping a perfect length all the time, was wonderful." Yet the extraordinary pessimism which some time ago seemed to have taken complete possession of many writers on cricket was indicated by the criticisms made at the time of Barnes' selection for the South African tour. Not only was it claimed that he would be unable to bowl on matting wickets, but it was also confidently stated that he was past his green decided. Plummer plays George C. Dutton of Belmont today.

New York district is sure of two trophies in the second division. W. R. Hotchkiss of Montclair and W. W. Manning of Upper Montclair will play for the division prizes, and C. A. Speckman of Siwanoy will be the opponent of S. K. Evans of Knollwood in the consolation.

It is a curious fact that the man who has set up a test match bowling record should play for a second class county and should only appear in first-class cricket for test and other representative matches. His latest feat is likely to remain a record for some time and the most likely person to break it is Barnes himself.

It is also interesting to note that the two Englishmen who particularly distinguished themselves by scoring a century have also done remarkable things in bowling. Rhodes, who scored 152, was in his day one of the greatest bowlers England has ever had, and he had the distinction of securing 15 wickets in a test match against Australia at Melbourne in 1904. He is still a very good bowler. Most people have forgotten that Mead was once a bowler, but in 1893 he took 17 wickets in the Essex vs. Australians' match at Leyton, and again in 1895 for Essex against Hampshire at Southampton. Barnes has another record to his credit. In the course of his present tour he has broken Trumble's record of 141 wickets taken in test matches, the number so far standing to Barnes' credit being 167.

Foursomes, with the contestants wearing

Scotch Tam O'Shanters, were a

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net score prizes being offered in two

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S. Rowe of Hartford, Dr. A. R. Gardner

of Dunwoody and R. C. Wilson of Marion,

returned scores of 96—10—86 and

95—9—86.

CARLISLE TO PLAY W. & J.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Manager R. M.

Murphy of the Washington & Jefferson

College football team announced late

Thursday that he had closed negotiations

for a game with the Carlisle Indians

to be played at New York Nov. 21.

CHICAGO STAR FOR DARTMOUTH

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. M. Foote, a star

football player on this year's University

of Chicago football squad, has announced

that he will leave for the East the last

of this month to enter Dartmouth Col-

lege.

YANADA DEFEATS ALBERT CUTLER IN BILLIARD MEET

Japanese Expert Evens Standing

by Winning Morning and Af-

ternoon Game From Bostonian

NEW YORK—Koji Yamada, after be-

ing behind during the first two games,

won his way on even terms with Albert

Cutler of Boston Thursday night when

he won his second victory over the

Bostonian in their five-block match at

141 balline billiards. The Japanese

made his start on Wednesday, when he

scored his first victory, and further

strengthened his chances by winning

Thursday, leaving the meet tied at two

blocks all. The score was Yamada, 500,

and Cutler, 408.

The uphill work of Yamada has been

the sensation of the last two games, for

in the first and second contests the Bos-

tonian appeared to have the best of his

opponent and ran what appeared a com-

manding lead. He was 100 points in the

lead at the conclusion of the second

block, but the persistent work of

Yamada showed its effect, and he now

leads in the aggregate score 1921 to 1874.

In the afternoon game Yamada

emerged the winner over the Bostonian

200 to 173, running out tally to 25

innings for an average of 8, and in the

evening contest was again the winner,

300 to 235, in 27 innings, for an average of 8 19-27. Cutler's averages were

7 19-25 and 10 20-28, respectively.

CHAMPION TRAVERS HIRING QUARTERS FOR BRITISH VISIT

Amateur Golf Champion of the

United States to Play in Eng-

land and France This Summer

NEW YORK—Followers of golf in

the United States are today much

pleased over the announcement that

Amateur Champion Jerome D. Travers

of Upper Montclair has definitely decided to

to play in the British championship next

May. It had been stated that he con-

templated the move, but all doubt was

not removed until Thursday when he

stated that he had engaged quarters at

Sandwich where the tourney will be

played.

Champion Travers will not play much

until just before sailing, unless it be</p

## THE HOME FORUM

## Oldest Existing Wood Printing Blocks

In the old Buddhist monastery Hainszu, in Hyopshong, Korea, a great number of print blocks have been discovered in a large barn at the back of the monastery. The latter was built more than 1100 years ago and is a favorite resort for excursionists, who visit it on account of the beautiful old maple trees with which it is surrounded. The printing blocks found in the barn, no fewer than 86,686 in number, refer to the old Buddhist religious precepts and rules. They are estimated to be 800 years old and are of enormous artistic and historical value. It is a curious fact that the spars, which are nesting in all the other buildings of the monastery, have never infested this barn. South Kionsang, a Japanese who made the discovery, considers that this is due to the pungent odor of the paint with which the wooden rafters are coated. The birds probably found this disagreeable and so avoided the barn, and thus the printing blocks were preserved intact.

## Aeroplanes Useful to the Railroads

A railroad considered the question of using aeroplanes a year or so ago, but they were deterred from employing them by the excessive cost of securing competent aviators to operate them, says a writer in *Flying*. At that time competent aviators were still drawing large

incomes from exhibition flying, and as that particular railroad which was willing to consider the employment of aeroplanes found that it required 12 aeroplanes for the purpose, the salary item became too excessive to be practical. But now that competent aviators can be had at from \$50 to \$100 a week, and almost any intelligent mechanic can be trained to operate the kind of machine needed for railway surveying, the proposition assumes a practical aspect and there is no doubt that railroads will readily see the advantages of using aeroplanes for this particular purpose. In the South and Central American countries and Alaska the employment of the aeroplane for such purposes will be of tremendous value and will solve many problems that arise in connection with building and operating railroads in isolated, undeveloped countries.

## "WHEN MEN ARE CAST DOWN . . . THERE IS LIFTING UP"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT he should be of real service to others was specified as one of the blessings that should come to Job as a result of acquitting himself of God. "When men are cast down, then shall thou say, There is lifting up," said one of his friends. Although the speaker recognized this high ideal of man's ministry to man, he was himself destined in humility to learn that without the true concept of God and man, well-intentioned service lacks effectiveness. So long as Job and his friends through false argu-

ments of deifice justice or injustice conceived of God as the sender of misfortune and disease the affliction remained unabated. But when spiritual sense finally lifted Job's consciousness to perceive the eternal truth about God, and to behold Him as the origin of good only, he was humbled and healed. He was restored to a sense of harmony more secure than he had formerly enjoyed, because his newly acquired spiritual understanding rendered him immune from the beliefs of evil that had assailed him.

An illuminating incident occurs toward the close of this narrative of spiritual healing. The three friends were severely rebuked because they had not spoken of God "the thing that is right" and they were commanded to acknowledge their sin. Then "the Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends." Thus beautifully did Job perform the highest ministry for others as his friend had foretold that he should, but their positions being now reversed, these misguided friends themselves were the very first to feel the need of "lifting up" through Job's ministrations. This incident is illustrated a truth which is reiterated in the teachings of Christian Science. Job's tribulation arose from the belief that God knows, permits or sends evil, and that therefore man manifests or is controlled by evil. But when the in-pouring floods of divine Love which accompanied his vision of the majesty and goodness of God healed him of his false belief about God, his consciousness was cleansed also of resentment against his friends who had added to his own the torment of their false beliefs. To be wholly purged of the belief of suffering, to make room for all the blessings and happiness that God is ever ready to bestow, not one least thought may be

given to condemning our brother or attaching error of any kind to him in our thought of him. Job was thoroughly healed and abundantly blessed when he was able, through his new sense of real being, to lift his thought of his friends all up to God! When he ceased reproaching God for permitting evil, he simultaneously yielded his false assumptions regarding man.

The effort on the part of Job's friends to help him, though mistaken in method, was probably better than no effort to help. Doubtless this right desire was the saving activity of good in their consciousness which fitted them to profit by the rebuke of their error. But to be able to say to another with real effectiveness, "There is lifting up," the world helper must possess a right concept of God and of the real man as God's spiritual reflection. When we begin to understand something of the infinite goodness of God, and see that all that a good God has made must be eternally good, and that man as the child of God cannot be separated from his loving Father-Mother—the twofold name that Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has taught as expressing the God-nature—then we grasp something of the divine power which heals the sick and raises the fallen. The cheering words, "There is lifting up," are then ratified by demonstration. The teaching of Christian Science is steadily lifting the consciousness of the sin-weary world up to behold and accept this true concept of God and man. Of the Master's method of healing Mrs. Eddy writes, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw

God's own likeness, and this correct principle of all being, we shall find our outward conditions and environment responding to improved thinking. By lifting thought above error, or disease, and contending persistently for truth, you destroy error" (Science and Health, p. 400). Through the gateway of uplifted thought, the Christ, the healing Truth, enters into our lives to abide. Understanding this, the Psalmist cried: "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in."

No one ever overcame a condition of discord so long as he remained mentally on the same level with the discord. We cannot dwell with both mortal beliefs and spiritual truths. But we can and must forsake material misconceptions of God and man, and lift our consciousness into eternal Truth. If false beliefs of sin and disease tempt us, our certain release lies in lifting thought up to the great, eternal Mind who is our God, our Life, our All, and whose loving thoughts pouring into the receptive consciousness cleanse away every taint of sin and pain. If sorrow oppresses us, we need only to lift our thoughts into the sunlight of infinite Love to find our tears lost in a peace that grief cannot destroy. If a sense of lack and limitation binds us, we may think in terms of God's largeness and bounty until the penury of material thought gives place to fulness of trust and confidence in God's sure and satisfying provision. Whatever the seeming discord, we need only silence the mental witness to its reality and dwell persistently upon the spiritual fact of harmony, health, happiness, plenty. As certainly as we steadfastly lift up our thought to God, the divine

Principle of all being, we shall find our outward conditions and environment responding to improved thinking. By lifting thought above error, or disease, and contending persistently for truth, you destroy error" (Science and Health, p. 400). Through the gateway of uplifted thought, the Christ, the healing Truth, enters into our lives to abide. Understanding this, the Psalmist cried: "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in."

## APARTMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO



## Science

And

## Health

With  
Key to  
the  
Scriptures

## Greenhouse Over Hot Spring

In the Yellowstone park the caretaker of a hotel has taken advantage of nature's waste heat by building a greenhouse over a boiling hot spring, according to Popular Mechanics. Even while the temperature outside is far below zero his vegetable garden in the natural hothouse flourishes, and at certain times of the year the heat inside becomes intense. The greenhouse is built of old windows discarded when a hotel was remodeled and its soil was brought from the hills some distance away, because there was nothing but mineral matter and lava about the spring.

## Castles in the Air

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.—Thoreau.

## WHEN IRELAND HAD A PARLIAMENT

WRITING of the time when Ireland had a Parliament, M. McDonnell Bodkin, K. C., says in "Grattan's Parliament":

Grattan's Parliament failed to justify Grattan's boast that it had "moulded the jarring elements of the country into nation." Four-fifths of the people were still outside the constitution, but of him at least it may be truly said that the wish was father to the thought. Still Grattan spoke truly when he said that the Parliament was the "greatest that ever sat in Ireland." There was an amazing assemblage of statesmanship and eloquence within the walls of the old House in College Green. Grattan, Flood, Hussey, Burgh, Yelverton, Parsons, Languish, Bushe, Hely Hutchinson, Foster, Sir John Parnell, and later, Curran, Plunkett, and a host of others

—Madison Cawein in the Churchman.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Picture Puzzle

## WELL! SPEAK: SAY SOMETHING



What part of a plant?

## ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Ashes.

## WRITER OF OLD-TIME CHILD STORIES

TO have written somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 children's stories, and several books of cheerful, helpful verse; to have edited for many years a children's magazine—the Little Corporal; to have served as dean of the woman's department of Northwestern University; to have contributed for a half century, and always worthily, to leading periodicals; meanwhile fulfilling home and wifely and friendly duties so well as to secure a permanent place in many hearts—this is a record of which any woman might be glad.

And this in brief is the record of Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, who was re-

cently the honored center of an anniversary celebration at her home in Minnesota.

Graduating from Oberlin College in 1857, the half century and more since has been filled with useful, genial work, and many friends tender felicitations and thanks. Many of the warmest of these are reminiscent of early days when Fritz and Tommy and Uncle Dick and all the dear people who thronged within the covers of the Little Corporal, furnished amusement to our grandmothers, and satisfied the child demand for stories, just as insistent in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, as it is now in the first quarter of the twentieth.

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close reasoning and passionate appeal the Irish orators were equally distinguished. "The Parliamentary Register of the History of Proceedings and Debates in the House of Commons in Ireland," which began in 1781 and lasted till 1800, is a golden treasury of eloquence. It would be, in Burke's famous phrase, "not so much gross flattery as uncivil irony" to suggest that the Hansard reports could compare with it. Even from the few isolated extracts scattered through those pages, the reader may form some notion of the brilliancy and power of Grattan's Parliament.

## Dawn on the Wing

Voice, confused and faint, arise,  
Troubling their hearts from east and west.  
A doubtful light is in their skies,  
A gleam that will not let them rest:  
The dawn, the dawn is on the wing,  
The stir of change on every side,  
Unsignaled as the approach of spring,  
Invincible as the hawk-torn tide.

—Alfred Noyes.

## Mary Queen of Scots at Chatsworth

The visit of Queen Mary of England to Chatsworth recalls the fact that Chatsworth is associated with another Queen Mary—the Queen of Scots who was there six times during her captivity. Queen Mary's Bower still stands below the house, we read in the Daily Chronicle (London), a gray stone building above a moat with the Queen's arms over the gate. "It is said that the bower was built specially for her," says J. B. Fifth, "and tradition speaks of an underground passage connecting it with the house. But this subterranean way is merely a drain, and as the Queen was allowed more liberty at Chatsworth than elsewhere, it is hard to see why she would have been shut up in this bower." Her keeper, the Earl of Shrewsbury, favored Chatsworth because of its remoteness; as he wrote to Burghley, there is no neighboring town of resorts where any ambusher might lie."

## Car Ride Five Eighths of Cent

In the city of Guatemala, the capital of the republic of the same name, you can get the cheapest street-car ride in the world. The fare is one real, which is now valued at about five eighths of one cent.—Youth's Companion.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 16, 1914

### Metaphysical Economics and World Changes

The world, says a famous writer, knows nothing of its greatest men. By parallel reasoning it might be contended that the world knows nothing of the agencies at work in it for modifying in the most fundamental way its social conditions. The gulf between St. James and St. Giles, between Oeil de Boeuf and Faubourg St. Antoine is just as deep today as it was a century and more ago. It is true that the place of the aristocracy is steadily being taken by a plutocracy, and that the political influence of the October Club is rapidly being submerged by that of the armor barons, but this only tends to heighten the contrast. The Cavendishes and the de Rohans were, in a way, flesh of the flesh and bone of the bone of the feudal system. "Undershaft and Lazarus" found their title not in the saddle but in the shop, they came not from behind the plow but from behind the counter.

Out of this whirligig of change, with its ever varying chiaroscuro, there is steadily emerging, through what to mankind in general is some inscrutable process of evolution, a better social system. The question urged by the peasants who rallied round John Ball, "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then a gentleman?" is being answered in an altogether unexpected manner. The political literature of the English-speaking people grew from these rude rhymes based on a simple knowledge of the gospel. Ball and Trewman are as much the ancestors of Addison and Cobbett as "Jack the Miller" is the forerunner of the "Aeopagiticus" or "Jack the Carter" of the "Regicide Peace." There was nothing, however, in the cultured periods of Burke or in the sardonic fury of Swift exactly coincident with that sudden finding of a nation's tongue which rang through England under the inspiration of Wyclif's Bible, or those marvelous tracts in which the "last of the schoolmen," himself the "first Protestant," pitching aside his syllogistic Latin, spoke to the nation in that rude, homely English which made the Bible the touchstone of politics no less than of religion.

One of the ways in which this thread, which runs through the whole web of the world's politics, is being seen today, is in the International Association for Labor Legislation. The man in the street, who commonly knows nothing of the causes which are changing the social system in which he moves and breathes, has probably never heard of it. Nevertheless it is an association composed of representatives of the European governments who meet for the purpose of attempting to coordinate and internationalize any phase of industrial betterment which has its origin in an individual nation. Such an organization, it is obvious, is fraught with immense possibilities for good. The brutal competition of nations which exaggerates what men are pleased to call the economic laws, can be met and mastered here. The use of white phosphorus, for example, in the manufacture of matches has already found an international veto in this way, and like the convent of Rheims no one is any the worse. Humanity is discovering, in short, in one of those quaint phrases with which John Ball roused medical England, that "Now might and right, will and skill, God speed every de."

### More Chicago Police Women

It is creditable to our times that the success of innovations eventually is dependable upon merit. Fads, frills and fancies of all kinds have their day and their sway, but, after all, only the meritorious things survive. Recognition of this would save mankind a great deal of anxiety and worry. Whether the new and startling things that come upon us be of a social, economic or political character, we may rest assured, if we will, that only the good in them can endure. Take, for example, the enlistment of women for the police force of cities. We were told it was going to have a degrading influence upon those who entered the service. We were told it would lower the character of womanhood in general. We were told that, at all events, women police officers could accomplish no good and that the experiment must prove a failure.

Well, it appears that in Chicago experience is entirely contrary to all this. Good, earnest, capable women have joined the police force. They have proved to be of the greatest value in certain circumstances. They have performed duties ably that policemen in the past have performed only poorly. The deputy superintendent having them under supervision, Major Funkhauser, testifies that "the women 'bluecoats' have done a wonderful amount of good." And he asks for more of them—for a squad that will help to rid the city of some of its most pernicious characters.

The ten police women on the Chicago force, from all accounts, have acquitted themselves creditably in every respect. They have even baffled ridicule by compelling respect. Is not that in itself a wonderful achievement?

THERE is pronounced opposition in many of the states to the frequent employment of the national guard for trivial purposes, and pronounced approval of the idea of substituting a state constabulary to be subject to the orders of Governors. The militia is too often called out when only the police are needed.

### Fall River Line and Canal Law

IN THE discussion of the retention of the Fall River line of steamboats by the New Haven railroad, prominence has been given to the provision of the act of the last Congress for regulating traffic through the Panama canal, which applies to this situation and may affect the results. The Panama act broadened to general legislation when it required that no railroad, without permission of the interstate commerce commission, may own, operate or control any steamship line operated through the Panama canal "or elsewhere" which does or may compete for traffic with the railroad upon such water routes. In the agreement between the New Haven and the attorney-general, under which the road is to divest itself of its interest in what are considered illegally held properties, the question of the Fall River line was referred to the commission.

Under the canal act the commission apparently has discretionary power; and the establishment of the fact that there might be competition between the steamship line and the railroad if they were separated will not compel separation. The interests of the public seem to have room for consideration.

The Fall River line has long been linked to the railroad. The union far antedates the period of acquirement of transportation properties of recent years. In New Bedford it is said, perhaps with more regard to fact than to grammar, that "to the people of this region it seems like one of the things that always was." The Fall River newspapers express great concern over the possible effects of separation. They state a familiar fact that the railroad and steamship route has been of great use and value for travel and traffic between eastern New England and New York. They express a doubt, which is not confined to the city whose name the steamship line bears, whether separation will be advantageous.

Here is an instance where the rule of reason applies to the process of dissolution of a railroad system. Boston and all the region which has made use through all the years of this rail-and-boat line will be concerned that the rule shall be observed. There is no demand that the separation of now combined lines shall go to the length of lessening the usefulness of existing properties, and it is clearly fortunate that the provision of the Panama act leaves open a way to consideration of the convenience and accommodation of the public.

IN A GENTLE and unostentatious way, as is quite fitting and quite to be expected, mothers' clubs throughout the United States, and especially in the larger cities, are doing a great and beneficent work in the direction of bringing the alien parent and child into sympathetic rapport with the native element. Some are disposed to speak of it as the assimilative process, but it is not this. Whether the work is in progress on the Atlantic or the Pacific seaboard or in the southern or central states, it is adding to the possessions of those who are brought under its operations, rather than taking anything from them. It is an effort that tends in the direction of homogeneity. For want of a term that would better express the thing desired and the thing accomplished, the process is called Americanization.

Nothing is taken from the alien mother or her child that properly she should cling to in her new environment and her new home. The women of the mothers' clubs, on the other hand, are giving freely and generously of experience that will be valuable to the strangers. The mothers' club may be described as an institution designed for the special purpose of affording a medium through which the native mother, disposed to philanthropy, may dispense lovingkindness to her sisters of all races. It has no other purpose than to make the alien mother and child more comfortable and happy in their new surroundings, but the ultimate of all this is that through it the nation will be made more comfortable and happy for all.

It is really this quiet, unobtrusive, constant and always unselfish labor, on the part of mothers' clubs and scores of similar agencies, that is bringing about the oneness in purpose and ideal which is insuring oneness of nationality. This method of striving toward the homogeneity of the races makes for the unification of mankind. The beginning in the slum or the settlement may seem small or even hopeless, but it is neither, because behind it, we think, is an impulse of devotion to humanity that no power on earth can successfully resist.

IT IS all very well—it is, indeed, a good thing—that the wondrous redwood section of California may now be reached by a straight road. But the crowds who will probably flock to the park in the near future should be kept well informed on the point that the great redwood trees came down from and belong to the centuries.

### General Wood on Army Reforms

IT IS in no wise incompatible with the professed desire of the United States for universal and permanent peace that it should be prepared to meet, promptly and effectually, a contrary condition. While earnestly wishing that the circumstances were different, hoping that they soon will be and striving to change them, the government of the United States and the people of the United States are forced to look the situation squarely in the face. The United States is not a peace disturber but rather a peace preserver. That should now be clear to all the world, and we believe it is. The United States is maintaining a navy on a war footing, not because it wants to do so, but because it is compelled to do so. It would be one of the first of the great powers of the world, we think, to sign a naval disarmament agreement. It continues to build battleships, but under protest.

Only because universal conditions are what they are—only because civilization has not adopted the principle of peaceful arbitration of all international questions—does the United States now listen patiently to recommendations looking to the strengthening of the army. It will be patient and considerate and rational in its treatment of the program set forth by General Wood, because, as a nation it wishes to do well whatever needs to be done, no matter how unwelcome or disagreeable the duty.

Without touching upon the details here, we believe it may be said with complete assurance that since it seems to be necessary that the United States should have an army, the people of the United States will hold it equally necessary that this army shall be thoroughly organized, thoroughly trained, thoroughly equipped. If it be conceded that emergencies are likely to arise which will call for military defense, then we are sure it will be held, and even by the most ardent friends of peace, that the military establishment of the country should be altogether efficient and dependable.

A PARAGRAPH in a western contemporary holding that no more cheap domestic beef may be expected "until we learn to produce beef cheaply on fenced farms instead of on the open plains which have now disappeared from our pastoral economy," shows that thought is swinging around to a rational view of the situation.

A DECISION in the famous over-night capital removal case in Oklahoma is favorable to the city bearing the state's name. This should mean the end of all sectional feeling and agitation. It should also mean a new impulse to the growth of the capital.

IN MEXICO's formally announced policy of defaulting in payment of interest on the bonds of the internal and external debts, now unpaid or falling due within six months, there is a hint of the effect of the boycott against the republic which the United States has succeeded in establishing among international financiers. With diminishing internal revenue and with foreign loans cut off, the treasury at Mexico city is not prepared to aid President Huerta to make as stout resistance to the forces arrayed against him as he would like to make. That he has sources of income voluntarily put at his disposal by interests hostile both to the revolutionists and to the United States no one conversant with the situation doubts. He also can count on forced tribute when he chooses to demand it. But money derived in such ways is not likely to be used to satisfy foreign creditors' demands.

If President Huerta expects that this decision will increase European irritation against the policy of President Wilson, he no doubt infers correctly; but that it will cause any complications between the United States and Europe is not likely. The sum involved by failure to pay the interest soon due is too insignificant to become, of itself, the occasion for friction. Perhaps the United States in due time will expect to pay a good round sum to interests that have suffered by its policy toward Mexico. It can afford to do this even on a large scale far better than it can afford to fight with Mexico or alter its standards of constitutional government for American republics.

It will be found, doubtless, when the facts are disclosed, that assurances on this matter of pecuniary responsibility have been given by the United States, in return for which a freer hand has been given by Europe than otherwise might have been promised.

COOPERATION must be gaining great headway in Oregon, judging from the statement of the Oregonian that one of the crying needs of the day is a supply of competent instructors in that line. It appears that in all parts of the state fruitgrowers, dairy keepers and others are striving to cooperate for the advancement of their interests and are ready to employ trained managers for cooperative establishments. This should open a new vocation for intelligent and active young men.

IF PEOPLE are not patronizing the express companies at rates regarded as too low, upon what theory may they be expected to patronize them at rates regarded as too high?

IT HAS been made clear to Congress that the opening of the Panama canal will reveal to the people of the United States in no pleasant light the condition of their shipping industry. Of course the mere inauguration of the great isthmian waterway will not change the facts relating to the merchant marine; it will simply uncover them more completely to the popular gaze. To those who have given the subject thought, these facts will have no new story to tell, only the old one with all of its discreditable phases. But while columns have been written in exposure and condemnation of the neglect which has resulted in the practical destruction of the ocean shipping of the United States, yet it will remain for the opening of the Panama canal, it seems, to bring the true state of affairs home to the mass of the people.

Congress, we are told, is at last to take some step that will conduce to the restoration of the shipping of the United States. As has always been the case, there is little agreement between elements or parties as to the nature of this step. It is a great gain, however, that at length there is agreement as to the necessity of doing something. The spectacle of the Panama canal carrying ships of other nations almost exclusively may soon be presented. Absence of the stars and stripes from the great interoceanic commercial procession, now almost on the eve of starting, is likely to be noticeable to the multitude. The blame must be placed, and will be placed, somewhere. To ease the impact of indignation a cushion may be found in present action no matter though it come tardily.

What seems to be essential is legislation that will allow private enterprise freedom of action in the shipping industry. If Congress is unalterably averse to helping the merchant marine with subsidies, it should not hinder it by refusing to the shipping interests all reasonable demands. Whatever is done must be done promptly, if there is to be even a sign of a revival of the United States shipping industry when the opening celebration begins at Panama.

BABY carriages, it seems, must carry lamps at night in Cincinnati hereafter. This idea could only be improved upon by a regulation keeping baby carriages in at night.

THE MUSIC commission of the city of Portland, Me., has an excellent record to chronicle in its first annual report. Receipts from the municipally managed concerts have amounted to more than the expenditures, and the year closed with a balance of \$2335 in the treasury. Winter and summer, week days and Sundays, for special occasions and as a matter of educational and inspirational routine, the splendid organ, given to the city by a prosperous; self-exiled native, has been used by a thoroughly competent municipal organist and musical director as the magnet drawing the masses to the concerts.

Cooperating with all the cultural agencies of the community, the city department of music has made Portland an even more attractive place of residence and also a resort whither tourists of the better grade can go during the summer and find concerts of a high grade awaiting them. Every holiday celebration, every civic festival, every occasion when the people could disclose their higher human attributes, has been glorified by the aid of the superb organ, local singers, and the influence upon the city of steady prior resort to community-managed concerts.

Potential donors to cities, who may be somewhat at a loss to know which one of many ways to shape their tribute of civic affection, would do well to study the Portland city organ record. Springfield, Mass., is a city that wisely has planned to make its new city hall the center of functions of a cultural as well as political sort, but it has yet to employ a city organist and enter on the path by which Portland now so proudly takes her civic way.

### Mexico Defaults on Interest Payments

### Framing a Shipping Law

### Portland Profits by Municipal Organ